

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Germany Gives Hitler Its 'Ja'

World Economic Lift Shows

Irish Blue Shirts Ban Taxes

A. F. of L. Hunts Alien 'Reds'

Austria Bares no Reich Plot

Should Styles Accentuate Sex?

GERMANY affirms Leader-Chancellor Adolf Hitler its dictator by a 90 per cent majority in a plebiscite at which 96 per cent of the people vote. Specifically, the vote approves the Cabinet's action in combining Reichspresidency with Chancellorship and giving both to Hitler, but in fact wider authority than that held by any other ruler is willingly bestowed by a larger majority than any other ruler has ever received. The figures show 38,279,514 voting "Ja" and 4,287,808 "Nein." Unprecedented propaganda solidifies power in Chancellor Hitler's hands—How will the nearly undisputed one use that power for the actual elevation of his country and the world?

Washington hears the Foreign Policy Association report there can be little doubt of a world-wide economic upswing of significant proportions. The report follows a survey of world economic trends. The Federal Reserve Board, similarly encouraging, reports that the decline in commercial loans in principal cities has been checked. But all this is only an indication. Consumption must be raised into line with production before recovery's permanent basis is achieved—But who isn't thankful even for one more promise of the sunrise?

The Irish Free State sees the Blue Shirts pledge themselves to pay no more annual land taxes while President de Valera continues the dispute with Britain. The Dublin annual conference of Gen. Eoin O'Duffy's party is stoned, but schedules decisive action against the Government policy. Fighting has continued since the auction of cattle of two farmers who refused to pay annuities because the money was withheld—The Blue Shirts leap into the rôle of defenders of the farmers.

The American Federation of Labor announces a nation-wide drive to deport aliens who attempt subversive communistic activities inside and outside its ranks. President William Green, speaking for the council at Atlantic City, says many reports have been received of efforts of Communist "cells" in local unions to intimidate, foment violence and produce political revolution that would destroy the capitalist system and establish a soviet. All are the work of the Russian Third Internationale—Thus the federation takes what may prove the most popular step in its history.

Austria nears the end of capital punishments for the anti-Dollfuss putsch with nine executions. In each case the condemned man was convicted of participation in murder of the Chancellor or of the others who lost their lives. The execution of four policemen is a solemn warning to the police ranks, which have been sympathetic to Nazis. All attempts to uncover a plot behind the putsch traceable to Germany have failed. National Socialism is deeply rooted in Austrian soil—Can a self-appointed Government suppress such enthusiasm by violence?

Illinois leads the nation in kindly words for Speaker Henry T. Rainey, active veteran of 14 sessions of Congress. A farmer who rose to political power, he entertained a high concept of the United States' highest legislative body. At the last busy session he took the House floor to declare Congress differed from European bodies in that its combats were intellectual instead of physical, and that that session had done more work with less talk than any other in the Republic's history. He coined a quaint aphorism on appropriations—"The ideal way to raise money is to get the most feathers with the least squawking of the goose."

Birmingham, Ala., witnesses an attempt by two itinerant evangelists to have a rattlesnake bite them so they might prove their immunity. The snake disappoints the huge, outdoor audience by refusing to cooperate. The exhibition follows a recent one in which a mountaineer preacher allowed himself to be publicly bitten, suffered greatly, but survived. These zealous ones arrange the spectacle to prove that "the spirit of God" is upon them—Somehow they overlook the fact that sharp rebuke to all challenges that he exhibit his undoubted power to satisfy human curiosity.

Paris and Hollywood, debating American styles, hear wise words from Anna Sten, Russian screen star. Miss Sten finds the modern woman primarily a worker, a fighter in the battle for existence, who is better able to work when not attracting attention to herself as a woman. She believes designers should not spend their time on creations that do nothing but expose a girl's figure. Beautiful dresses are possible without accentuation of sex—"A charming woman," charming Anna Sten says, "would be known as such even if draped in burlap sacks."

Trend of World Business Is Declared Definitely Up Although Gains Are Spotty

Commercial Bank Loans Increase Despite Federal Lending

Tendency Declared An Aid to Recovery

The Federal Reserve Banks of New England with almost unprecedentedly high reserves of \$404,000,000 observe today a trend toward the resumption of a more normal credit policy as a result of accelerated demands from business for commercial loans.

This trend is slight, however, and the factors that arrest the attention of the business and financial world are the vast liquidity of the nation's banks, the phenomenal increase of \$3,000,000,000 in the bank deposits of the nation and the general reluctance of business to make use of this reservoir of capital.

New England banks reveal the national trend with their present reserves of \$404,000,000; in June they reached an all time high of \$431,000,000.

Startling Comparisons

Compared to these figures, the reserves in 1933 were \$274,000,000 and in the prosperity year of 1929 preceding the market crash they were only \$228,000,000.

The 375 member banks in New England show similar heavy reserve as follows:

1929 \$147,000,000
1933 152,000,000
1934 280,000,000

Commercial loans, on the other hand, have shown only a slight trend toward normalcy as indicated in the following figures of the Reserve system:

1929 \$810,000,000
1933 440,000,000
1934 448,000,000

The Federal Reserve Bank of Boston today disclosed that \$24,000,000 in loans had been approved for industry this year to date. Deposits, on the other hand, increased this year by \$167,000,000 over last year's corresponding figure.

Deposits Are Up

Deposits are as follows:

1929 \$2,018,000,000
1933 1,850,000,000
1934 2,430,000,000

One explanation for the impounding of banking credit was offered today by Mr. James J. Walsh, head of the division of industrial affairs of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, who insisted that the Government had gone into competition with the banks in providing credit.

The Government, through its various lending agencies—the Farm Loan Bureau, the RFC and the like—has provided much of the credit that otherwise might have been lent by the banks, according to Mr. Walsh. It is deemed a most hopeful sign that despite this governmental outpouring, business is again coming to the banks asking for slightly increased credit.

Employment and Wages, Research Shows, Are Not Keeping Pace

Consumption Still Behind Production

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—"Little doubt can remain regarding the existence of a world economic upswing of significant proportions" the Foreign Policy Association concluded today after a survey of world economic trends.

Similar encouraging news is set forth by the Federal Reserve Board in its monthly bulletin which reports that the decline in commercial bank loans has been checked in some of the principal foreign countries.

The Foreign Policy Report, written by Mr. Maxwell S. Stewart and a research staff, states that while the gains are unevenly distributed and in some cases "basically unsound" yet he finds "a certain consistency in the pattern of recovery that suggests the operation of similar forces." Countries in which he observes improved conditions include Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan and Australia.

Must Raise Consumption

"It is evident," the report says, "that until consumption can be raised in line with production, there can be no basis for permanent recovery and that such revival as has occurred will not affect the vast majority of the world's population."

Many features of the upturn, the report goes on, "some observers feel to be basically unsound. It is evident, for example, that little progress has been made toward overcoming the fundamental obstacles to a revival of world trade—such as the paralysis of international finance, exchange instability or elimination of trade barriers—without which recovery must be confined to fairly narrow limits."

The attempt of a number of large countries to resolve contradictions of their internal economies by competitive currency depreciation has served to accentuate the disequilibrium in the states retaining the gold standard. Critics have pointed out that unless this tendency is checked the sharpening of national rivalries must sooner or later pass over into the military sphere.

Employment Lagging

Equally disturbing has been the failure of labor to obtain its share of the fruits of business recovery. Nowhere, save possibly in Germany, has employment kept pace with the gains in industrial activity. Real wages and standards of living for the working class appear to have fallen almost universally. Agriculture has also suffered a serious loss in purchasing power.

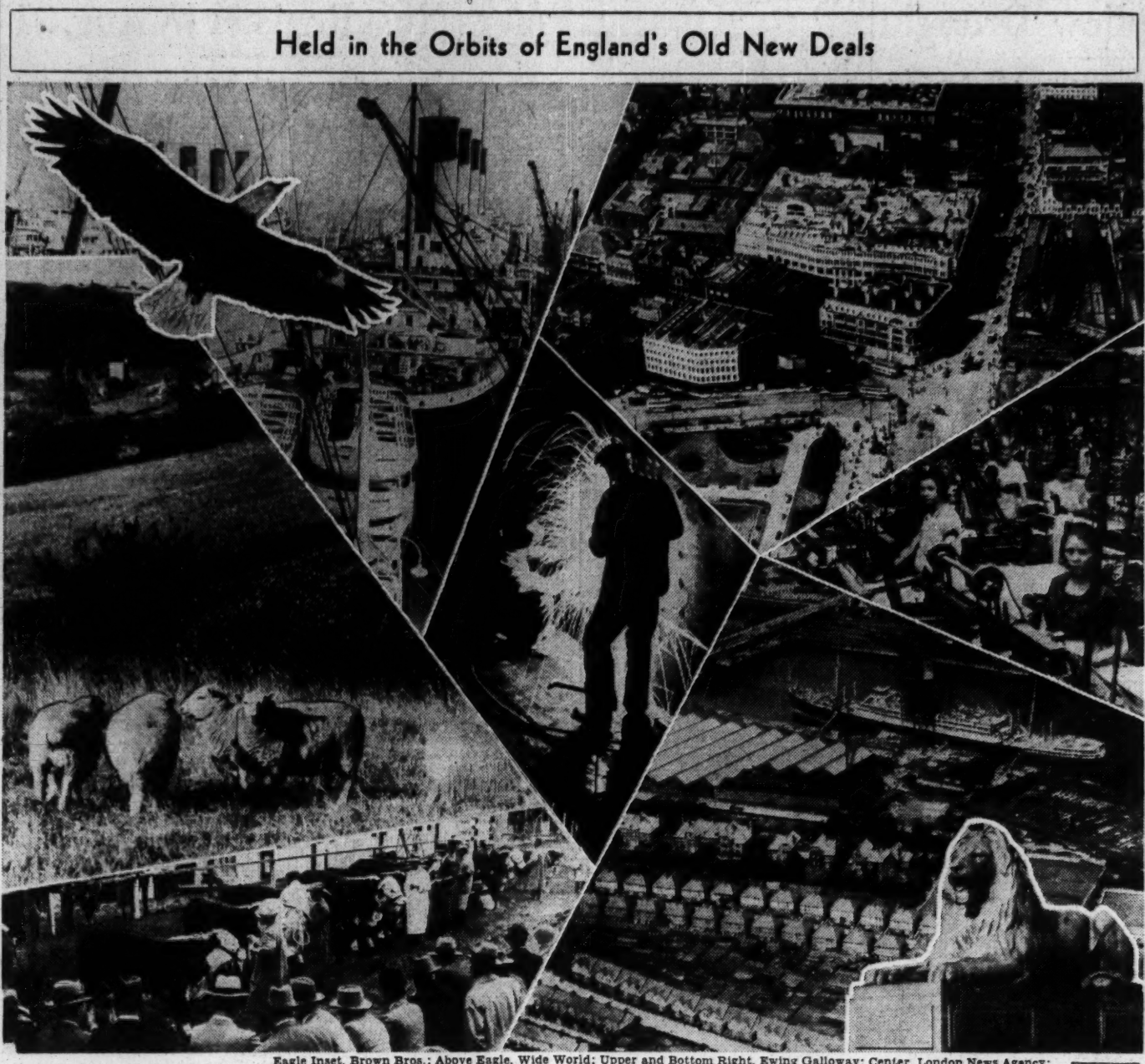
Except in Australia and Japan, the revival has been almost wholly domestic in character. Mr. Stewart finds. Capital equipment industries have found business in construction necessary to furnish the domestic markets with goods shut out by trade restrictions and in replacements made necessary by the length of the depression.

"The possibilities of expansion in this direction, however," Mr. Stewart reports, "are so limited that observers believe these factors have already ceased to operate as a stimulus to business revival."

"It is significant," he finds, "that recovery has been most pronounced in the nations which allowed their currencies to depreciate sufficiently to maintain at least a stable price level."

The Reserve Board finds the position of commercial banks improved in England, France, Germany and Canada. For the United States a \$7,500,000,000 gain in deposits in banks which are members of the Federal Reserve since March, 1933, was reported.

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Overlooking Centuries of Social Experience, the British Lion Watches the American Eagle Soar on Wings of Experiment
Great Britain Has Inaugurated Many Projects Similar to Those of President Roosevelt, Affecting Agriculture, Industry and Commerce. Model Houses, for Example, Are Shown Near the Docks at Barrow-in-Furness (Lower Right). Farm Activities Influenced by a Long Series of Legislation Are Pictured in Branscombe, Devonshire and Nottingham. Other Branches of British Economy Are Symbolized by Shipping at Southampton, Industry in Manchester and in the Salford Cotton Mills. The Central Illustration Is of Acetylene Welders at Work on the Side of an Atlantic Liner.

A. F. of L. Plans Drive to Remove Reds From Rolls

Unions Will Also Join in Federal Effort to Deport Subversive Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Aug. 20—The American Federation of Labor is preparing to launch a nation-wide drive against the spread of subversive Communist activities, not only within its own membership but by deportable aliens in all parts of the United States.

An intensive search, reaching to every subordinate organized unit of the federation to ferret out Communists who are actively engaged in carrying on their propaganda in the ranks of the workers, and a joint effort in which the organization will ally itself with the Federal Government to ship out of the country all alien Communists who are in the United States illegally and are deportable under the immigration statute are foreshadowed in a three-point anti-Communist program which Mr. William Green, president of the federation, released to the press here yesterday.

Linked to Third Internationale

The program was adopted by the executive council after consideration of many reports of the activities of Communists in various sections of the United States, Mr. Green said in his statement.

The reports described the planting of Communist "cells" in local

practically all the accused were ex-soldiers, who while in service had excellent records. All were simple men occupying a humble social position. Not a single one turned state's evidence despite the fact that judges and prosecutors urged them to tell all that they knew of the plot.

The Government's failure to uncover who was behind the plot and the connection it had with program National Socialists is held to show that Hitlerism here is a genuine, deeply rooted, Austrian movement and not a mere spurious affair foisted by German money. The last word of the condemned has been in each case "Heil Hitler."

It still remains doubtful whether the self-appointed Government can suppress such an ent. by violence. In any case, it is certain that as long as there is a clash between these forces, namely fanatical Nationalism and Clerical-Fascism, which has little popular support, the situation in Austria will be unsettled.

Held in the Orbits of England's Old New Deals



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New Deal's 'Old Stuff' In England, Monitor Investigator Finds That Roosevelt and His 'Bright Young Men' Are Playing Variations on Time-Worn Themes

NRA Still Biggest Social Venture

Interest abroad in the Roosevelt New Deal has been lively from the start, because of its striking innovations and effect upon Europe. A member of the Monitor's Washington staff, who has followed the NRA at the capital from its start, has gone to England to study precedents for the American experiment and to compare it with European measures.

By Richard L. Strout
LONDON—How new is the American New Deal? This question I find raised constantly in England. When, in pursuit of an answer, I got to London, I did what most Americans ultimately do. I went to the office of the American commercial attaché. This is in Bush House, off the Strand.

"So you are writing about the New Deal?" said my informant. "Well, I wonder if your experience will be like Blank's."

It would not be quite fair to give Mr. Blank's real name. But he works for a big American magazine and you would probably know it if you heard it.

It appears that Mr. Blank came to England with a thesis. He was going to expose the Roosevelt New Deal. What he intended to do was to show how England had extricated itself from the depression by good old-fashioned orthodox ways. As it seemed to him, while he was still in America, one could find no better argument against the New Deal than this—that without any such radical program Great Britain led the procession to better times.

Mr. Blank is a conscientious man and he went into the matter thoroughly. Eventually he wrote his article. It was a good one. But he admitted to my friends at the Embassy afterward that he had to scrap most of his preliminary drafts, and even more of his preconceptions before he was through.

This was because he had made one startling and wholly unexpected discovery—that a great amount of

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Union Strategists Push Organization of Textile Mills

Call for Strike to Be Made With Notice of Only 12 Hours

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 20—While the center of gravity in the proposed textile strike shifted to Washington today, where Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, and Mr. Francis J. Gorman, first vice-president of the United Textile Workers of America, conferred on methods for making the stop-work order nation-wide in the cotton and allied textile industries, plans for sending out field organizers went ahead here.

Organizers will be assigned to every textile community at once, their activities to be directed by vice-presidents in the North, South, East and West, according to plans

Continued on Page 5, Column 8

Local NRA Rates 'Top Notch' Yearly Legislature Has Backers Voters Must Register by Aug. 31

Today in Greater Boston
All the News That's Important, and Some That Isn't

Recovery "Top Notch"

The best kind of subordinate are those who can handle their problems without running to their superiors. So Washington has decided that on these terms the Boston office of the NRA, under the mentorship of P. A. O'Connell, is "top notch."

As compliance director for Massachusetts, Mr. O'Connell is one of the best records for holding industry to compliance with codes without running to the courts or to Washington.

Up to Aug. 11 the Boston office has handled 2926 complaints; has settled 2558 of them and in so doing has collected \$33,000 in back wages from rebellious employers. The office has proceeded on the principle that whip cracking is a poor policy, that most men are susceptible to reason. As proof of the correctness of the principle, Mr. O'Connell cites the fact that, of all the cases heard, only 12 had to be taken to court.

Farmer Versus Government
The right of the AAA allegedly to "deprive a man of his livelihood because he claims not to be able to do business under federal codes" is contested verbally by farmers all over the country. But in Weymouth, Mass., Mr. Edwin Dwyer, a dairy farmer, goes the full distance by running his business in violation of the code for New England. The Government seeks to restrain him from

Hitler Polls Big 'Ja' Vote In Plebiscite

Geographically, Opposition to National Socialism Remains Same

Undivided Supremacy Of State Established

'Der Führer' Rolls Up Vote of 38,362,760 in Germany

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau
BERLIN, Aug. 20—As a result of Sunday's plebiscite, Herr Adolf Hitler holds the joint office of Reich's President and Reich's Chancellor by the overwhelming vote of the German electorate.

The unofficial vote throughout the nation was given as follows: "Yes"—38,362,760; "No"—4,294,654; "Invalid"—872,296.

In the November plebiscite there were 43,453,000 affirmative votes, while the National Socialist vote in the Reichstag election was 39,655,224.

With few exceptions the major voting districts reported fewer "Yes" votes than in the November elections.

District Vote Unchanged

Geographically, if not numerically, opposition to Hitlerism as shown by Sunday's plebiscite remains where it was.

In Berlin, Hamburg, Leipzig, Westphalia (the Ruhr district), Cologne and Aachen, the opposition ranged from about 17 to 25 per cent of the valid votes. The Berlin figures, for example—where only 82 per cent went to the polls, compared with 96 per cent in the whole of Germany: For Hitler—886,334 against 224,558 and 32,235 invalid votes. The latter are generally regarded as indicating opposition.

Der Angriff, the afternoon paper closely associated with Dr. Goebbels, dealing with those who voted against Herr Hitler, states that Herr Hitler declares they belong to "the sect of the nameless" who are not of the stuff whereof states are built. The fact that National Socialism hasn't wrought "impossible wonders" in the economic field is given as a reason for the attitude of the opposition among the unemployed of Hamburg, Berlin, Leipzig and the great industrial cities of the Ruhr.

Chronic Opposition

Opposition in the area between the Rhineland and the Belgian-Luxembourg boundary is attributed to anti-Socialist propaganda from beyond the frontier area, which would be continued even if the Third Reich were a stronghold of the Roman Catholic Centrum Party.

Der Angriff editorial concludes it is not the National Socialists who are disappointed with the result, but those who voted "No" have been deceived. Such people it describes as "the dregs left over from parliamentary times, the fire of whose exasperation is so weak it could not heat a cup of coffee."

In the case of Berlin, Hamburg and Leipzig, in particular, the results suggest that former Communist, Social Democrat and Liberal opinion still continues, while the religious sentiment, particularly in Roman Catholic centers like Cologne and Aachen, played an important rôle.

The Rhineland Roman Catholic vote, is also significant because of the importance of the religion in the Saar, which adjoins it. In fact, many think that this vote can be decisive in the 1935 plebiscite.

Quick and Quiet

Yesterday's referendum passed off quickly. Polling booths throughout Germany were crowded in the early morning hours with long queues lining up to register their votes. Further, as far as personal observation and reliable informants could ascertain, the vote was secret and normal in all ways.

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President Confers With Moley Strike Intervention Possible Rising Prices Follow Drought

Roosevelt Order Allows Lifting of Duties on Necessary Foodstuffs—Union Leader in Washington
—CCC Men to 'Dig In'

The Washington Day
with
The Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Refreshed by a week-end cruise and a hasty review of recent developments with Prof. Raymond Moley, President Roosevelt today plunged back into the mass of problems awaiting solution before he can next escape from the routine of Washington.

First subject on his agenda was NRA reorganization, which he discussed at length with Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, and Mr. Donald Richberg, director of the Emergency Industrial Committee, now charged with the responsibility of working out the new NRA organization. The amount of time and attention being given to this subject gives rise to the expectation that the changes will take place at an earlier date than was originally anticipated.

Other subjects receiving close attention include the drought with its concomitant problem of swiftly

mounting food prices, the threatened textile strike and whether Mr. Roosevelt will attend memorial services to be held for Speaker Rainey.

Drought and Prices: Over the week-end Mr. Roosevelt took the first definite step to meet commodity shortages due to the drought and prevent rising prices as a result. In an executive order he provided for lifting the import duty on any form of grain or fodder which the Secretary of Agriculture may designate. The order was signed Aug. 10 but only made public yesterday when the Department of Agriculture definitely decided to use the authority granted therein.

In the meantime the possibility was being discussed of lifting import duties on certain items of diet for human beings as well as for animals. First foreign commodity which might be let in duty free is considered to be butter. This device will be used, it is indicated, only if it becomes absolutely necessary to prevent speculation on American markets and to keep prices down.

The authority under which President Roosevelt can temporarily waive import duties is the following clause from the Tariff Act of 1930: "Whenever the President shall by proclamation declare an emergency to exist by reason of a state of war or otherwise, he may direct the Secretary of the Treasury to suspend during the continuance of such an emergency the performance of any of the requirements of this act and he may authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to permit, under such regulations as he may prescribe, importation free of duty of food, clothing and medical, surgical and other supplies for use in emergency relief work."

President Hoover once used this authority to permit free entry of certain materials needed for relief work at the time of the Mississippi flood.

Strike: Presidential intervention in the threatened textile strike situation remained a possibility, but a more remote one as labor and government representatives met today in conference which it is confidently expected in some quarters will at least localize the strike if not completely obviate it.

Officers of the United Textile Workers conferred first with Mr. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor which has been pledged to support the strike, and then with Mr. Robert Bruere, chairman of the National Textile Industrial Relations Board. Mr. Bruere is confident that the strike can be avoided and has already taken steps to bring about arbitration between labor and the industry.

Professor Moley: Mr. Moley's continued membership in the inner circle of personal presidential advisers is emphasized by his presence on the Sequoia for the week-end trip. The trip was an opportunity for Mr. Roosevelt to review progress made during the first week after his return from the West and think out a little more in detail the next steps to be taken toward legislation to bring "economic security" for the great mass of American citizens.

For his companion on this "thinking" voyage he did not take along any of his official party from Washington. Instead, he sent to New York for Mr. Moley. The professor may no longer be called in over questions of administration for emergency decisions. But when it comes to the distant future and questions of policy he is apparently as close as ever to the presidential ear. It is recalled in connection with this last visit that it was Professor Moley who spent most of the time

with Mr. Roosevelt when his highly significant Green Bay, Wis., speech was being drafted.

Getting Ready for Winter: The CCC has received its orders to "dig in" for the winter. Construction of 350 new winter camps of from 10 to 15 wooden buildings each and the reconditioning for winter use of more than 300 additional camps has been authorized.

The War Department which has constructed all camps used by the CCC since the program was initiated in April, 1933, will undertake the new construction program to cost between \$6,500,000 and \$7,000,000. Laborers living in the vicinity of the camp sites will be employed.

Many of the camps to be put in shape for winter are the "drought camps." In July 172 of these camps were approved for 22 states. Tents will be used for shelter in sections where climatic conditions do not necessitate wooden buildings. When all new camp construction is completed, the CCC men will be housed in 1460 camps.

Speaker Rainey: If possible President Roosevelt will attend the memorial services to be held for the late Speaker of the House, Mr. Henry T. Rainey of Illinois. Final decision is being withheld pending word from Illinois as to plans.

Although Mr. Roosevelt can hardly afford the time necessary to make the trip to Illinois and back, it is considered almost obligatory on him to go out. Former President Hoover set a precedent under similar circumstances when he declined to attend services in honor of Mr. Nicholas Longworth, last Republican Speaker.

The President has indicated that he will make the trip if it can possibly be arranged. He is anxious to pay his final respects to the man who piloted the New Deal legislation through the House and has been known to him personally for many years.

Boston Art Notes

Holman's Print Shop
In the graphic arts there is a vast amount of material which does not come under regular categories for display. Holman's Print Shop furnishes that large and varied residue. Mr. Holman in his indefatigable search has brought to light some enjoyable things. The new exhibition at his shop on Park Street to the gallery visitors who are richer in years and in memories. It consists of dozens of portraits, cut and mounted from old copies of the British Vanity Fair.

The portraits are in part straightforward depictions, and in part caricatures of celebrities who lived several decades ago. They have been drawn and colored, and the reproduction is of especially good quality. The list is formidable, including literary lights, political grandees, painters, clergymen, men-about-town, gentle-folk, wits, teachers; plain folk omitted. Included on the list are Charles Kingsley, Max Mueller, John Tenny, James Whistler, Baron Reuter, T. P. O'Connor, Gustav Eiffel, and many, many others.

These portraits are noteworthy for craftsmanship as well as for characterization, and probably the latter is enhanced by the former. They are signed with the tri-lettered pen name "Ape." There is also a revealing collection, a key-note to an era which was brilliant, energetic, individualistic. With all the new inventions and color processes developed of late, we find these old Vanity Fair pages fine in texture and loyal gradation. There is also a revealing collection, a key-note to an era which was brilliant, energetic, individualistic. With all the new inventions and color processes developed of late, we find these old Vanity Fair pages fine in texture and loyal gradation. There is also a revealing collection, a key-note to an era which was brilliant, energetic, individualistic. With all the new inventions and color processes developed of late, we find these old Vanity Fair pages fine in texture and loyal gradation.

Alcatraz Island Ready To House 'Al' Capone
SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20 (P)—Everything is ready for Al Capone on a rock in San Francisco Bay. Alcatraz Island, the new federal penitentiary for incorrigibles, to which Capone and 42 other convicts are being brought, has been ready for several days. It was formally declared so Saturday by Warden James A. Johnston on the occasion of an inspection by United States Attorney-General Homer S. Cummings. The convict population of the island—a 12-acre rock in the water—was announced at 47 just prior to the Attorney-General's visit. It is equipped to hold several hundred. Once, a Spanish fortress, the island served for many years as an Army disciplinary barracks until its transformation into a regular prison.

Court Action Planned Over Low Water in Lake
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Low water levels in Lake George have annoyed summer residents for many years and now Conservation Commissioner Lithgow Osborne proposes to do something about it. Speaking before the Lake George Association Aug. 18, Mr. Osborne declared that the International Paper Company, in the opinion of Attorney-General John J. Bennett Jr. is a trespasser on the lake and Mr. Osborne has been advised by the State's law official that there is ample ground for a suit against it. "I am ready to ask the Attorney-General to proceed in this matter but before I do so I want to give the property owners around Lake George a chance to associate themselves with the State in this planned court action."

Mexico Plans Roads for 1935
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MEXICO, D. F.—The State of Coahuila has budgeted 800,000 pesos, about \$224,000, for road construction during 1935. The Federal Government is expected to follow its recently inaugurated policy of matching state budgets, which added to municipal contributions, will bring the estimated total to approximately 2,000,000 pesos, about \$560,000.

Local NRA Rates 'Top Notch' Fresh Obstacles Bar Strike Peace In Minneapolis Vote on Representation of Employees Delayed by Retabulation

Vote on Representation of Employees Delayed by Retabulation

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Aug. 20.—Mediators in the Minneapolis truck strike jockeyed for agreements between employers and strikers yesterday to enable a quick settlement of the dispute following the election to be held here late this week, to determine representation for the employees for bargaining purposes.

Mr. P. A. Donoghue, sent here by the National Labor Relations Board to conduct the election, requested by the Employers Advisory Committee, expected to have the machinery for the election set up in short order. But as he delved into the complicated dispute he found obstacles in the path to a speedy ballot.

Preparation of the voters' lists by the employers, expected to be completed Saturday, was held up when a fourth of them had to be returned for retabulation. It was stated that in these lists either ineligible employees were included or eligible ones were omitted. It has been stipulated that only those employees on the various pay rolls of the various firms on July 16, the day the strike started, can vote.

Mr. Donoghue hoped to work out understandings before the election as to what the procedure shall be after the vote. He said when the matter of representation is settled he would expect both sides to proceed in good faith to settle all elements in the controversy. The election will be held at a central voting place, not at the individual plants. It will be under the direct supervision of the federal representative and officials of the Twin City Labor Board.

Strikers, in the meantime, charged employers attempted to influence their employees not out on strike. They claimed offers had been made to transport workers to polling places. A business man, addressing radio listeners in behalf of the employers a few nights ago, expressed the hope that "employees will vote the union out of the picture." Other speakers have continued to assault the conduct of the strike by its leadership, charging of Communism continues to be laid at the door of these leaders.

The political angle is kept open in these radio speeches with Gov. Floyd B. Olson's partisanship being assailed by employers.

Socialists Launch New York Campaign For Governorship
Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Declaring that "Socialism" will be in the very forefront as an issue in the approaching campaign, the Socialist Party today is launched on its gubernatorial canvass, first in the field for the fall contest.

At a rally attended by 25,000 over the week-end, Mr. Norman Thomas, candidate for United States Senator, headed the list of speakers, asserting that the working class could expect no real benefits until the capitalist system was replaced by Socialism, and describing the New Deal as "an old game played with new cards."

Mr. Charles Solomon, gubernatorial candidate, likewise attacked the New Deal, saying it had "left the essentials and fundamentals of capitalism untouched," and, therefore, was "bound to fail as far as eliminating its outstanding evils is concerned."

Mr. Solomon predicted it would be a Socialist year, declaring that "the Republicans will charge the Democrats, under President Roosevelt, with Socialism, the Democrats will deny it, and the people will turn to the Socialists for the answer."

Wesleyan Establishes Scholarship for CCC
HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 20 (P)—Establishment of a scholarship by Wesleyan University for a youth to be chosen from one of the 14 CCC camps in Connecticut has just been announced.

The scholarship, valued at \$500 a year, was established by the university trustees through efforts of Dr. James L. McConaughy of Wesleyan, president.

Art Exhibitions
Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open week days, 9 to 5, except Monday, Sunday, 1 to 4. Exhibitions: Water colors and prints by William Blake; modern French paintings by Robert Truhot; 18th and 19th century French paintings; 19th century Spanish chapel; Egyptian jewelry room.

Germanic Museum, Cambridge—General exhibition of Teutonic Art.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court)—Closed during August.

Fogg Art Museum—Open week days, 9 to 5, admission free; closed Sunday and holidays. Turner's Liber Studiorum, American portraits, silver and furniture, seventeenth-eighteenth centuries. French and Italian drawings, 18th century. French paintings and drawings, nineteenth-twentieth centuries. Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 to 5; Sunday, 1 to 5. Roman mosaics, 650 dolls, including the Helen Draper Art collection; insects, ocean creatures.

Boston Art Club—Exhibitions by women members. Through Sept. 1.

Goodman-Walker Gallery—General exhibition of fine print.

Casson Galleries—General exhibitions. Goodspeed's Book Shop—General print show.

Doll & Richards—Selected group of American paintings.

Green Horse Galleries—The season in retrospect, an exhibition of selected works shown during the year.

Foster Brothers—Summer exhibition.

Vose Galleries—Exhibition of old ship paintings, famous clippers, packets and sailing ships—Summer exhibition.

Number Ten Gallery—Summer exhibition.

Boston City Club—Paintings in oil by H. Orin Ryder.

Holman's Print Shop—Vanity Fair caricatures.

City Affairs
Tweaking His Trunk
Ever since the horns of automobiles started blowing in the East Boston Vehicular Tunnel, there has been an incessant rumbling of critics. Today Mr. James H. Brennan of Charlestown, former member of the Governor's Executive Council, applied to Governor Ely to support his plan for the conversion of the tunnel into a highway.

Tweaking the trunk of this alleged "white elephant," Mr. Brennan declared that up to Aug. 15, the revenue from tolls paid by motorists to only \$672,000, a maintenance charge of \$1,250,000 for the year. At this rate the taxpayers may anticipate a \$600,000 annual deficit, he estimates.

Further tweaks from Mr. Brennan included the assertion that the State Department of Public Works has undertaken a \$3,000,000 system of highway approaches to the tunnel and that the tunnel itself should consequently be a state highway.

Miscellaneous
Cowboys on Cape Cod
"Git along, little doggies," the cowpunchers' song, has gone out of favor on Cape Cod. They have gone back to the simpler and more homelike "Blow the Man Down" and other nautical chanteys. The FERA, which is moving several million cattle from the drought areas into states where there is forage and water, sent a head of cattle to the Cape. But there wasn't a larist twirler, a rip-roarin' bronco rider or cowboy singer on the Cape to take control of the situation. The cows, consequently, stampeded all over their corral while the natives stood aghast. They could handle such strenuous tasks as handling a schooner in a stormy sea and entertaining summer colonists but punching cows was not "up their alley." Forthwith went the distress signal back to Washington. Came a load of cowboys, chain guns, horses and all to handle the refractory steers.

When Is a Drug Store?
"When is a drug store not a drug store?" Well, when it's a lunch

Bus Strike Puzzles Chicago; Washington Studies Issues

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—A bus strike so significant that it has attracted attention of President Roosevelt and other high federal officials, but which has failed to have any noticeable effect on bus service here, has Chicago wondering as to what it's all about.

The strike, involving workers of the Chicago Motor Coach Company, is the outgrowth of a dispute over Section 7A of the National Recovery Act, the now famous and much debated labor clause regarding collective bargaining and for this reason has come to the attention of Washington authorities.

Meanwhile, there has been no interference with bus service here, as the bus company, with a number of extra men on waiting lists, continues its regular service and even adds extra buses to carry world's fair visitors. The only irregularities have occurred on the West Side, where Communist sympathizers and not the union have been blamed for the disturbances.

The strikers are members of the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electrical Railway and Motor Coach Employees, which is an affiliate of the A. F. of L., and which organized a local of bus drivers last December. Recognition of the union has never been given by the Chicago Motor Coach Company, and as a result the question of whether the company's Blue Eagle should be taken away has brought an impasse at Washington. Due to this difficulty, President Roosevelt is reported to be studying the case.

Mr. John A. Ritchie, president of the bus company, maintains that the men do not need this union because they have a company union which adequately protects their interests, and attributes the difference to the maneuverings of professional labor organizers who, he says, want to dictate to both the company and the employees.

"Nothing is involved in the dispute as to rates of pay," said Mr. Ritchie.

Army Planes Near End of Alaskan Trip

DAYTON, Ohio, Aug. 20 (P)—Ten army bombing planes headed by Lieut.-Col. H. H. Arnold left Patterson Field here at 7:30 a. m., eastern standard time, today, for Washington on the last leg of their record flight to Alaska and return, on a photographic and cruising mission.

The tenth plane, piloted by Capt. John C. Kirk, which was held up at Omaha yesterday, due to engine trouble, rejoined the planes here in time for the early departure.

Capt. Ray A. Dunn and Lieut. Ralph Snavely, two members of the flight, brought back mascots with them, the one a puppy sled dog and the other a bear dog pup, both of which have completed 50 hours of flying time. Development of aviation in the Puget Sound region and along the Alaskan coast are prime needs, Colonel Arnold said on landing here.

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When Is a Drug Store?
"When is a drug store not a drug store?" Well, when it's a lunch

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TORONTO

Court Action Planned Over Low Water in Lake
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 20.—Low water levels in Lake George have annoyed summer residents for many years and now Conservation Commissioner Lithgow Osborne proposes to do something about it.

Do You Know the Benefits of an EATON D. A.
Proven benefits—as a score of EATON D. A. customers will tell you. If you are unable to shop in person even specialists advertised "No C. O. D. Telephone Orders" can be ordered over the phone and charged to your D. A. At the end of each month an itemized statement lists every item purchased, states deposits, withdrawals, balance, and so on. Enquire about D. A. advantages at your nearest EATON Store.
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CANADA

Men Find Federal Homesteads Offer Rare Means of Earning Living Under New Conditions

Miners, Especially When They Found Their Jobs in the Mines Gone, Became Self-Sufficient in Farming on Government Projects

PITTSBURGH—Men who found themselves stranded on the economic sands of the depression when the coal mines, to which they looked for their livelihood, virtually closed down are demonstrating the practicability of cooperation as the way to a new kind of life.

A comfortable hour's drive from Pittsburgh, in the gently rolling Greensburg coal district of western Pennsylvania, they are making a fresh start on the land. They are building a new world. They call it Westmoreland Homesteads, a federal subsistence-homesteads project. They are taking the theory out of the project and putting demonstration in its stead.

There's big Frank Klosky, a native son of Poland who had known no other life but the mines, until one day in 1929 the "boss" told him there wasn't any more work. He went home to his garden patch and "puttered around."

Ready for New Job

Because of that "puttering," he was ready when the Government sent out its call for homesteaders last January. Frank Klosky had tasted of rugged individualism on the loose, in the coal industry; he was ready for a try at cooperation.

His willingness to shoulder his share of the work about the new, fledgling undertaking and his many years of carefully tending his own garden patch have been rewarded, for Frank Klosky today is farm foreman and directs the work of 12 other homesteaders, miners like himself, in the communal fields.

Of course there are remnants of facts and figures showing how the Government intends to turn something more than 1300 acres of farm land into a thriving community, but the real story is essentially one of Frank Klosky.

Others Do Their Bit

Four years ago Ralph Baird ceased being a miner and for a time was simply an unemployed. But he had always been handy with the paint brush and more than once had helped to paper his own home, so he found occasional opportunities to improve his skill by doing odd jobs of painting and paper hanging for friends. Now he has the title of supervisor of decorating for Westmoreland Homesteads.

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ONLY A TELEPHONE can fill the bill when sons and daughters are away at camp or school, or just visiting. The sound of their voices every so often is tremendously reassuring, and there are a lot of little things that mothers—and fathers, too—want to say, and many questions for which they'd like to have answers in person.

To illustrate the low cost of toll calls made during the evening and night rate periods, the following typical rates are cited for a 3 minute station-to-station call (that is, a call by number) from

BOSTON			
TO	7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.	TO	7 p.m. to 8:30 p.m.
Beth, Me.	.45	Peterboro, N. H.	.40
Bethells Falls, Vt.	.55	Wolfeboro, N. H.	.35
Montpelier, Vt.	.75	Chicago, Ill.	2.45
New Haven, Ct.	.60	Los Angeles	7.25

These rates are from downtown Boston. Rates to toll points from suburban exchanges may be slightly more or less.

Byrns Supported For Rainey's Post As House Speaker

Rayburn and Bankhead Are Backed by Democrats for Leadership

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—Indications from the White House today that Representative Joseph Byrns (D) of Tennessee would be entirely acceptable as the next Speaker to succeed Mr. Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, who passed on yesterday, was considered as having settled the question of succession and headed off a potential fight over the much-coveted post which might have split the House Democracy into warring factions.

It was stated by a high White House official that Mr. Byrns was considered excellent material for the Speakership and that the President had every confidence in his ability to perform the functions of that office so important to the success or failure of future Administration legislation.

At the same time the names of Representative Sam Rayburn of Texas and Representative William B. Bankhead of Alabama were both mentioned as likely candidates for the majority leadership which would be vacated by Mr. Byrns in the event of his elevation to the Speakership. The White House feels that the Administration affairs would be in competent hands in the event either of these two men received the post. A third possibility for the leadership is Representative John McDuffey, also of Alabama.

The most important thing to the Administration in the naming of the next Speaker is to avoid a recurrence of the split between liberal and conservative elements within the party which became acute at the time Mr. Rainey was elected and which left a residue of bitterness to cloud party councils in the House. Party harmony is more important to the Administration in the coming Congress than any individual candidate. The tacit endorsement of Mr. Byrns' candidacy is considered a bid for just such harmony.

The ideal solution, and the one which apparently has been adopted, is for the White House to accept Mr. Byrns for Speaker and then plump right into the camera and kept very still while it checked.

The spirit in the picture is six-year-old Jane Aslip of Chicago, and the leaf she is using as a raft is a pad of a lily known as the giant water lily or Amazon lily. It was sent to the Chicago world's fair by the Missouri Botanical Garden and is growing now in the Horticultural exhibit where Jane was caught afloat on it. The lily is common in the tropics but a novelty in Chicago.

Many other rare lilies are growing in the world's fair gardens, numbers of them blooming now. Among the odd ones which appear by courtesy of the Missouri Botanical Garden is one from India whose leaves are covered with thorns, as prickly as any briar rose. Another, called the Saint Louis, is designated as "U. S. patent 55," for it is protected by the federal patent law.

The long dry spell has left surprisingly little trace on the exhibition gardens, which now seem to be at their loveliest. Roses are blooming as in June, while the midsummer flowers, such as petunias, verbenas and zinnias, are splashing color all over the place.

The cactus gardens have thrived on the heat and are showing strange desert blooms. The many pools, with their lily blossoms and glimpses of Lake Michigan through green foliage, give an effect of coolness on the hottest days.

Beardstown, Ill., Aug. 20—The possibility that Mrs. Henry T. Rainey, widow of the late Speaker of the national House of Representatives, might become the Democratic Party's choice for candidate to her husband's congressional seat, was expressed last night by Senator William H. Dieterich (D) of Illinois.

A successor to the Speaker as the party's candidate for the seat he had held so many years will be chosen by a district convention the Senator said, asserting choice of Mrs. Rainey to fill her late husband's place on the ticket was "well within the range of possibility."

"Mrs. Rainey had been her husband's secretary for years," the Senator said. "There's no one in the State of Illinois better acquainted with congressional work than she."

Sheep in Kentucky
Sheep raising is becoming an industry of importance in the section around Danville, Ky.

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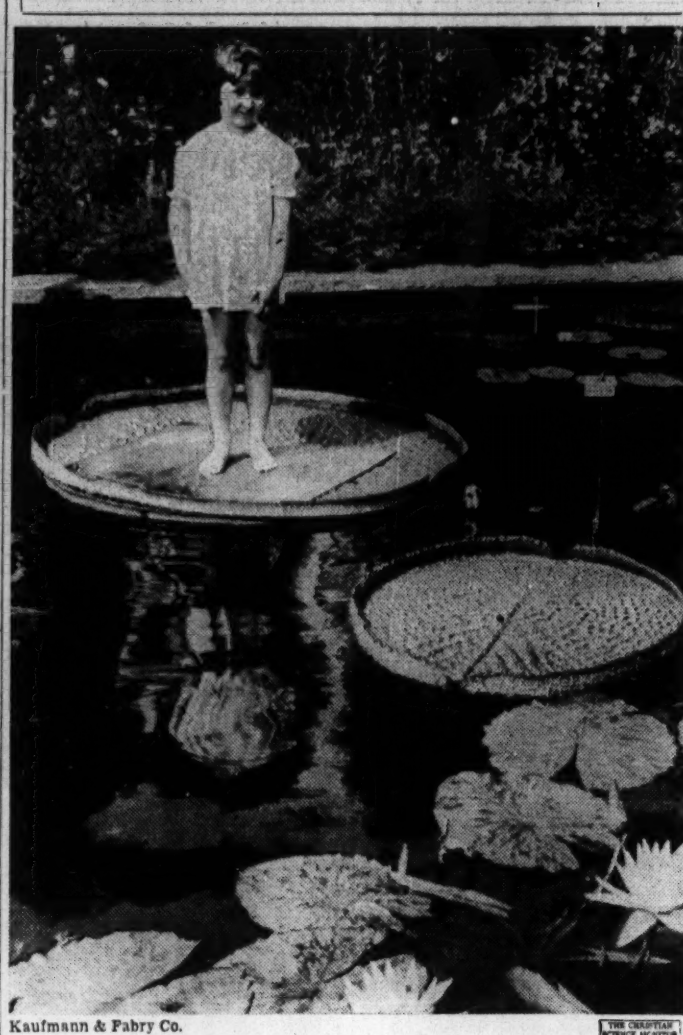
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What of This for a Pond Lily?



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Plump Little Fairy Chooses Lily Pad for a Throne

Drought Fails to Hamper Beauty Of Chicago Horticultural Exhibit

CHICAGO—Poets have written about fairies getting into garden pools and cruising about on leaves, but usually it is difficult to get a photograph of one. Here, however, is a case where a garden elf looked right into the camera and kept very still while it checked.

The spirit in the picture is six-year-old Jane Aslip of Chicago, and the leaf she is using as a raft is a pad of a lily known as the giant water lily or Amazon lily. It was sent to the Chicago world's fair by the Missouri Botanical Garden and is growing now in the Horticultural exhibit where Jane was caught afloat on it. The lily is common in the tropics but a novelty in Chicago.

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The cactus gardens have thrived on the heat and are showing strange desert blooms. The many pools, with their lily blossoms and glimpses of Lake Michigan through green foliage, give an effect of coolness on the hottest days.

Garden Memorial Opened in Toronto

TORONTO—Official opening of the Alexander Muir Memorial Garden, memorializing Dr. Alexander Muir, who wrote words and music of the Canadian national anthem, "The Maple Leaf Forever," in 1867, was featured by voices of high school children singing the anthem.

Dr. James L. Hughes, former chief inspector of Toronto's public schools, presented the garden to the city for the memorial committee. It was accepted by Mayor W. J. Stewart, in the presence of many former pupils and friends of the late Dr. Muir.

As an educationist, soldier and naturalist, Dr. Muir endeavored to teach patriotism, said speakers, who also pointed to his interest in children. The clinging tendency of the maple leaf inspired the song, while he was principal of Leslieville School, Toronto.

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Air-Conditioning Held Approaching Common Usage

As General as Steam or Hot Water Heat Forecast at Chicago

CHICAGO, Aug. 20—Judging by the great strides made by air-conditioning in Chicago this summer, it won't be long now "before air-conditioned buildings will be just as general as those equipped with steam or hot water heat," declared Mr. R. E. Wantz, president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, today.

Reporting that 446 business and industrial establishments, theaters, restaurants, and homes in Chicago were now equipped with air-conditioning, Mr. Wantz said Chicago is taking the lead among American cities in putting air-conditioning into practical use.

Forty-four new units installed during July and 18 during the first half of August, he said, indicate that the heat of the present summer has been a great stimulant to air-conditioning, although the Century of Progress Exposition, where 40 installations are in use, has also helped to popularize the new equipment locally.

Sixty-eight theaters, 87 restaurants, 42 residences, 114 private offices, 43 general offices and buildings, 12 hotels, and seven banks are among the users of air-conditioning, while two churches, four clubs, and numbers of stores are also noted.

Air-conditioning is thus beginning to fulfill the hope that it might be the most valuable kind of stimulus to general industrial activity, Mr. Wantz said.

"It is furnishing not only a market for considerable electric power and coal," he said, "but it is employing a large amount of factory equipment and thousands of workers, producing the machinery that turns a factory or a hotel into an oasis of comfort on a torrid summer day. It affords an important market not only for machinery but for copper, zinc, tinplate, sheet metal, insulation and various other material."

"It employs cotton and rubber workers, steamfitters, plumbers, plasterers, sheet metal workers, carpenters, painters, electricians and laborers. It furnishes work for architects, engineers, transportation employees, salesmen and other employees in the industries involved."

Sabath Now Dean
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20—The new dean of the House is Mr. Adolph J. Sabath, Illinois Democrat, who was born in Czechoslovakia April 4, 1866. Mr. Sabath has been representing the Fifth Illinois District for 28 years and is seeking reelection.

Strange Stone 'Icicles' Seen In Cave Near Sheffield, Mass.

Little Known and Uncommercialized, the Cavern Shelters Fantastic Rock Formations; Crystal Pool Far in Its Depths

Practically unknown, probably because of its location high on the slope of Mt. Everett in Sheffield, Mass., and because it is off the highway, is the Cave of the Crystal Pool, containing one of the finest collections of stalactites and stalagmites in New England.

The Cave of the Crystal Pool is located a scant 250 feet from another cave which is, however, of an entirely different character and known as Bat's Den. Neither of the two caverns, strangely enough, are well known, although the Cave of the Crystal Pool with its breathtaking travertine formation is entirely suited to become the objective of any number of expeditions bent on geologic research.

The Cave of the Crystal Pool has a vertical shaft for an entrance which is not more than four feet in diameter—an entrance that is entirely unprepossessing in appearance, because a rotting tree trunk sprawls across the opening on one side while a huge chunk of rock blocks it on another.

Half Hidden Entrance

The visitor, who must depend for guidance upon his flashlight once he is below the surface, must negotiate this shabby and dirt-choked entrance before he may enter the cave proper. This is finally accomplished through half climbing, half sliding down a 15-foot rock slope which leads to the irregular floor of the cavern.

Once on the floor of the cave the ray of a flashlight shows countless stalactites and stalagmites, flowstone, dripstone and other natural deposits—but this magnificent display is located across the roof of the cave and along the left wall. The other wall is plain, unadorned rock. The entire cave is perhaps a dozen feet wide at its widest part, 30 feet in length and ranging up to 15 feet in height.

Strange Formations

Any inconvenience undergone through gaining entrance to the Cave of the Crystal Pool is well repaid by the scene of natural splendor exhibited below. Stalactites of brown and yellow hang from the ceiling in blunt or delicate icicles and graceful whorls, some of them serrated like a leaf. From the floor, stalagmites grow up, atom by atom, in knobs and spearpoints. From the veins of the stalactites calcareous water which has percolated through and partially dissolved the limestone above, drips to the floor.

Far back in this cave, hidden by an apron of flowstone which has the appearance of a cataract suddenly solidified, is a small chamber. The entrance, shoulder high, barely permits the visitor to climb in, since he must lie flat and wriggle along

Old Folk Festival Of Song and Dance Has Record Crowd

MARION, Va., Aug. 20—The fourth annual White Top folk festival was concluded Saturday night when approximately 700 persons gathered on the mountain top.

At 3 o'clock announcement of the winners in all contests, including fiddle, banjo, ballad singing, square dancing, clog dancing, bands, and group singing of hymns, was made, and a special program by the winners and special guests was put on. Great interest was shown in an old-time hornpipe dance by Mr. F. L. Smith of Mendota, Va., to accompany played by the Roe brothers of Bristol, Tenn., who have recorded a number of the folk tunes, playing "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

Mr. S. F. Russell of Marion gave the only performance of the festival on the fife, and Mr. Theodore Blevins, also of Marion, Mr. Russell's pupil, rendered the only selection to be played on a dulcimer with "Turkey in the Straw."

GRASS ON BROADWAY?

New York is a busy town now. Chances are you're planning a trip. Make it comfortable and inexpensive. Choose The Taft, a great modern hotel in Times Square—the center of all activities, 2,000 rooms, with bath, from \$2.50.

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IT'S only natural for you to think the regular gasoline you are using is the best you can buy. But there's no particular point in arguing that now.

For, just recently a new regular gas has been created that is unlike anything ever before produced. So much so that we had to build the world's newest, biggest and most modern refining unit and adapt an entirely new refining process to create it!

It is called "New-Action" Orange AMERICAN GAS. It has a brand new SUSTAINING* POWER that's "built-in."

It's different in every way a gasoline can be different—in anti-knock—surer power—readier acceleration—easier riding—quicker starting—and lower mileage cost.

As a user of regular gas, you owe it to yourself to try "New-Action" Orange AMERICAN GAS and know how different it is from any regular gas you've ever used. It's sold at regular gas price from Maine to Florida and inland.

*SUSTAINING POWER—the retaining of efficiency between refinery and road performance.



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Antarctica Is Refrigerator For Lands in Southern Zone

Sir Douglas Mawson and Sir Edgeworth David Make
Study of Vagaries of Australian Climate, Urging
Data to Be Collated on Ocean Temperatures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Sir Douglas Mawson, Adelaide natural scientist and leader of Antarctic expeditions, discussing a recent prolonged spell of dry weather in Australia, said that if a closer study of Antarctic weather conditions was made, and more detailed information was obtained, it would probably be practicable to trace many of the vagaries of the Australian climate to factors pre-existing in the Antarctic regions. Sufficient importance was not given to the influence of the vast masses of surface waters which came from the Antarctic.

Sir Douglas suggested that ships traversing the southern ocean should be fitted with heat thermometers, which automatically record the temperature of the water. Data thus gathered could be collated at some central bureau. Owing to many factors modifying the main stream of the atmosphere from the equator to the poles, it might never be possible to forecast accurately seasonal weather in advance, but much more could be achieved by development of the study of meteorology.

Needs More Study

Another renowned physical scientist and Antarctic explorer, Sir Edgeworth David of Sydney, said that meteorological research on the subject was indispensable. It might be premature to formulate definite theories on the relation of weather conditions of Antarctica to Australia.

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BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 17TH

Reich Votes Supreme Power to Führer

German Voters
Invited Only To
Voice Confidence

Changing Law or Action
Not Contemplated in
Plebiscite

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—When the German Cabinet passed a law on Aug. 2 which combined the functions of Reich president and Reich chancellor in one person, that of the Führer Adolf Hitler, it was thought by many people that the swift passing of the bill would be an end of the matter.

German citizens are by now accustomed to sudden decrees descending upon them. Herr Hitler, however, seized upon the occasion to make an appeal to the country. He immediately addressed a letter to Dr. Wilhelm Frick, Minister of the Interior, expressing the wish that the legal action should now receive the full sanction of the whole German people.

"All state authority derives from the people," Herr Hitler wrote, "and must be confirmed by it in free and secret election."

He then asked that the German people be asked to vote on the law. Hence the plebiscite which took place yesterday.

The rules governing the plebiscite are the same as those which obtained at the one on Nov. 12, 1933. The form of voting paper put before the German voter was then as follows:

"Do you German man and you German woman approve . . ." followed by the question at issue.

Forty million voters, or 92 per cent, answered "Yes," while about 2,000,000 abstained from voting. Some 3,000,000 answered "No," but liberally spoiling their ballot papers on Nov. 12, 1933.

Not Democratic Vote

It is pointed out that this plebiscite was not of the usual democratic type. The German voter had no way of altering the law which had already been passed. What he was asked to do was to pass a vote of confidence in Herr Hitler.

The plebiscite was in keeping with the National Socialist promise that the Government will appeal for support of the people at least once a year. On May Day this year Dr. Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, made a promise that this would be carried out. The elevation of Herr Hitler to full leadership of the Reich was judged a suitable opportunity for such an appeal.

Last year a plebiscite was taken on the League of Nations question after Herr Hitler's left German October. It was thought here that just now is the right moment psychologically to appeal to the whole German people for a vote of confidence which will assure the world that despite the "clean-up" of June 30, despite the Austrian troubles and despite the passing of Paul von Hindenburg, Germany is united under Hitler.

Yesterday's vote has a further advantage—that it gives Herr Hitler the necessary sanction for any measures which he has to take during the next difficult winter.

Goebbels at the Helm

As usual, all the arrangements for carrying through the plebiscite have been in the hands of Dr. Goebbels. Under his leadership Germany has passed through 10 days of intensive propaganda for the Führer—Herr Hitler. Not until Hindenburg's funeral was over did the campaign start in earnest although the preceding few days had in themselves been really a symbolic prelude to it.

Since Hindenburg passed on, the German press and all ordered events in Germany have been directed toward one end: that of showing that Herr Hitler is the natural inheritor of Hindenburg's position. Only one person—Herr Hitler—addressed the Reichstag and delivered the funeral oration at the Tannenberg memorial services for the late President, indicating a determination to concentrate all attention on the Führer to the exclusion of everyone else.

Thousands of placards have been posted all over the country during the past few days. Millions of leaflets have been dispatched. Storm Troopers, who had been rather idle, have been making house-to-house visits as part of the campaign.

In shops, in offices and workshops, barracks and propaganda have been poured forth. The German press, German wireless and German cinema all were placed at the service of the plebiscite. All eyes were thus focused on the figure of Herr Hitler.

There is no outward opposition in Germany. But there is certainly opposition in the hearts of many individual Germans. Indeed, many workers and many other Germans undoubtedly voted for Herr Hitler yesterday merely in order to avoid losing their jobs and positions.

Musicians on Tour

The North Carolina Symphony Orchestra, composed of musicians recruited from the ranks of the unemployed, made a tour of that State recently, playing to large audiences in every city.

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Adolf Hitler in Uniform

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

(All times given are local)
Programs in the mountain and far western states will appear on Mondays, those in the central states on Tuesdays and those in the eastern, southern states and overseas on Wednesdays. These programs are in charge of the local Committees on Publication.

Mountain States
Colorado
DENVER—Thursday, 7:45-8:00 p. m., KLZ, 580kc-535m.

Far Western States
California
EUREKA—Wednesday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., Saturday Aug. 25, in cooperation with the Ministerial Association, 8:00-8:15 a. m., KJEM, 1210kc-248m.

LONG BEACH—Sunday, 2:00-2:15 p. m., Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 8:00-8:15 p. m., KPXC, 1250kc-240m.

LOS ANGELES—Daily and Sunday, 8:00-8:15 p. m., KPAC, 1200kc-231m.

LOS ANGELES—In "Church Quarter Hour," cooperating with the Federation of Protestant Churches of Los Angeles, on the eighth, eleventh and twenty-eighth of each month, 7:45-8:00 a. m., except when period falls on Sunday, 9:00-9:15 a. m., KFI, 640kc-469m.

SAN DIEGO—In "Good Cheer Hour," cooperating with the Ministerial Association, 8:00-8:15 a. m., Sundays, 8:15-8:45 a. m., KVA, 1330kc-244m.

SANTA BARBARA—In "Church Quarter Hour," cooperating with the Y. M. C. A., Thursdays, 7:30-7:45 a. m., KDB, 1500kc-200m.

Nevada
RENO—First and third Fridays, 8:15-8:30 a. m., KOH, 1380kc-217m.

Oregon
KLAMATH FALLS—Every Tuesday and Friday, 1:00-1:15 p. m., KFJL, 1210kc-248m.

PORTLAND—First Sunday in each month, 2:30-2:45 p. m., Thursdays, 7:45-8 a. m., KEX, 1160kc-254m; Tuesdays, 9:45-10 p. m., KFJR, 1300kc-220m.

Washington
SEACON—Sundays, September 16, 23 and 30, 8:30-8:45 p. m., KGA, 1470kc-204m.

SPokane—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., KJEM, 1210kc-248m; Tuesdays and Saturdays, 8:30-8:45 a. m., KMO, 1230kc-225m.

VANCOUVER—Sundays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., KIT, 1210kc-229m.

Territories
KONOLU—Sundays, 7:45-7:00 p. m., Thursdays, 11:30-11:45 a. m., KGMB, 1330kc-227m.

Canadian
British Columbia
CHILLIWACK—Sundays, 8:45-9:00 p. m., CHWK, 780kc-384m.

VANCOUVER—Sundays and Fridays, 7:45-8:00 a. m., CJOR, 600kc-300m.

**Sea Creatures Upset
Good Weather Legend**

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VANCOUVER, B. C.—Deep sea navigators in the North Pacific have become a bit skeptical about the Portuguese man-of-war as a harbinger of fine weather.

The marine creatures which appear periodically in vast numbers on the surface of the ocean, usually in tropical latitudes, have been found this year off the west coast of Vancouver Island and in the Cape Flattery area. In past years the appearance of the nautilus has usually signified a long summer and clear weather, but this year appears to be exceptional.

Heavy weather followed their advent and so now mariners are looking for a surer weather sign. "We encountered a great mass of Portuguese man-of-war on our last inbound voyage," reported Capt. A. J. Halley of the trans-Pacific liner Empress of Canada, "but I am making no forecasts this time. We have lost faith in the legend."

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BEGINS MONDAY, SEPT. 17TH

Hitler Rules Supreme Over German Nation

GOVERNMENTAL functions combined in the sole decision of Herr Adolf Hitler, following yesterday's plebiscite, make him the most powerful of modern dictators.

He sits at least two of the three seats of highest authority—executive and legislative, and he may exercise judicial powers upon occasion.

He exercises the functions of President and Chancellor. The Reichstag merely rubber-stamps his decrees.

New powers assumed by Herr Hitler include declaration of war and making of peace, signing treaties and making alliances, consenting to all diplomatic appointments, and employment or discharge of all state employees not protected by the civil service law. He is commander-in-chief of the army, navy and air force. In times of national emergency he may exercise the widest dictatorial powers.

Since under the act of March 23, 1933, Herr Hitler received virtually supreme legislative authority, he combines this power with his new executive functions.

**Ten Alaskan Planes
Head for Home Port**

SEATTLE, Wash., Aug. 18 (AP)—Ten huge army bombers were poised at Boeing Field here today awaiting selection of a route back to Washington, after a nonstop flight of 940 miles from Juneau, Alaska, in five hours and 40 minutes.

The planes have covered almost 5000 miles since they left the National Capital a month ago on an aerial mapping expedition, which took them to Fairbanks. The planes photographed thousands of square miles of territory in the Alaskan interior to obtain information necessary for military defense.

**Chilean Financial Policy
Defended by President**

SANTIAGO, Chile, Aug. 20 (By U. P.)—Protest that direct taxation had trebled in the past four years brought a defense of the Government's financial policies here Friday.

President Alessandri replied personally to Señor Jaime Larraín, president of the National Agricultural Society, who protested the tax burden in the name of the Producers and Manufacturers Association. The present scale of the budget balance must be maintained to avoid inflation by internal loans, President Alessandri stated.

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**Hitler Polls Huge
Vote in Plebiscite**

(Continued from Page 1)

ted, still remains in force) a sharp division of functions was drawn between the highest offices in Germany—the Reich's President, the Reich's Government and the Reichstag. The post-war years were full of the struggle concerning the limitation of the prescribed powers of those offices. These difficulties have not been removed.

Steps Taken

The first step taken by the Third Reich to unify governmental functions was the emergency decrees or enabling act of March 24, 1933, whereby the Government secured the right to make legislation apart from the Reichstag and the Reichsrat.

Then came the law for reconstruction of the Reich of Jan. 30, 1934, which, among other things, gave the Reich's Government powers to make a new constitution, even apart from the Reich's President.

Now Herr Hitler becomes supreme head of the state by the law of Aug. 1, supported by yesterday's vote. He has succeeded in achieving to his own satisfaction his ideal democracy—that is, the incorporation of the idea of the authoritative state, which closes the cooperation of the nation (through plebiscite).

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Ickes Sees Site Of Dams to Use Tides of Maine

Bolton Says Democrats
Only Pretend to Back
'Quoddy' Project

EASTPORT, Maine, Aug. 20 (AP)—Secretary of the Interior Harold I. Ickes today will see for himself the site of the proposed Passamaquoddy Bay tidewater electric power project for which he recently refused a \$40,000,000 PWA construction loan.

Here with Maj. Philip M. Fleming, PWA engineer, Gov. Louis J. Brann and members of the commission recently appointed by the Governor to investigate all phases of the project, Mr. Ickes will spend today and Tuesday inspecting the area laid out for the dams that would harness the abnormally high tides running between this city and Lubec.

PWA Refused Loan

The original loan application, filed by Dexter P. Cooper, Inc., was turned down by Mr. Ickes on an unfavorable report by the PWA board of review which did not doubt the technical part of the project but failed to find a sufficient market for the power to be produced.

Secretary Ickes came here at the request of Governor Brann and the state "Quoddy" commission. The latter was appointed by the Governor who, he said, had the assurance of President Roosevelt that the commission's report would reach a "sympathetic ear" at Washington.

"To Buy Maine Votes"

In Portland yesterday, was Representative Chester C. Bolton (R) of Ohio. Among his many charges against the Democrats was that calling the "Quoddy project" political bait.

"In view of the unfulfilled promises of the Democratic Party to date," Mr. Bolton said, "the Maine people should not be misled by veiled promises and clever gestures made to reconsider certain public works projects which have already been thrown down. Undoubtedly, the Democratic Party will be making great preparations to build the 'quoddy' project up to Sept. 10. After that date it will be found the building of the 'quoddy' will stop."

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New Deal Found British 'Old Stuff' In Basic Elements

(Continued from Page 1)

recent economic crisis. Perhaps, in England, they seemed revolutionary once. But that was a long while ago. In England there is, generally, the deepest curiosity over the course of events in the United States. There is sympathy and interest in American recovery efforts and what seems to be a really remarkable curiosity as to Mr. Roosevelt.

It is human nature, I suppose, to interpret history in terms of individuals; and with Stalin, Mussolini and Hitler the "strong men" of the Continent, it is only natural to look across the Atlantic at the contrasting figure of the American President.

Europe Inquisitive

There is besides that, too, a very direct motive of self-interest following American affairs, since it is felt that no complete business recovery can come to England or the European continent which leaves the United States out of the picture; while of course the converse is true as to the United States.

In the face of all this, the American in London is repeatedly asked about the New Deal. "Are its policies really so new and extraordinary?"

I find it a hard question to answer. Anybody who has been an eyewitness of events in Washington in the past two years knows well enough that violent innovations have been made. Yet, on the other hand, to hold up some of these "new" developments against the yardstick of what the Old World has already done in the same direction, and call them "radical" is another matter. Perhaps the thing can be best explained by taking up concrete instances.

President Roosevelt, for example, has just put through the National Housing Act to stimulate construction. But England has been trying to aid housing for years. England has been granting direct subsidies to the construction of low-cost houses ever since 1919. Then again, Mr. Roosevelt now proposes to set up a national unemployment insurance system, and England is already spending \$1,000,000 a year in direct relief. England has had national unemployment insurance since 1912, and it now covers 12,000,000 workers.

Old-Age Insurance

Mr. Roosevelt proposes old-age insurance. England has had that since 1908.

America has just got its banking system in some sort of order, under governmental control; England and Europe generally has been on that same path for 50 years. England, for example, has recently imposed compulsory amalgamation on certain coal fields; it has brought every power plant in the country under the Central Electricity Board; it has put the entire transportation system of London under coordinated control of a central body.

Then again, America is experimenting with public management and ownership, but for generations the municipalities of England have run their own water and electric plants, tram lines, and a variety of other enterprises, in competition with private business. The whole telephone system of the nation is, of course, under governmental operation.

Planned Agriculture

In planning production for agriculture both nations are now experimenting, but here again, in the wheat processing tax and the control of milk distribution, England has gone far beyond the United States. Only this summer Dr. Macdonald, economic adviser to the United States Secretary of Agriculture, declared, "The operations which have already been put into effect under this law (the

Alert Rancher Calls Ether Trip a Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Rockville, S. D. THE stratosphere flight may not have been all that was expected, but to a rancher who lives on the now famous Moonlight Valley take-off bowl, it was a success.

Realizing that others would be as anxious to see the big event as he was, he decided to turn several big areas on his ranch into parking places. These were policed by helpers during the time of preparation for the big flight. With the money thus earned he was able to pay his helpers and completely retire the mortgage against his property.

British Agricultural Marketing Act) on milk and other products, represent a centralized control greater than any which has yet been developed under our own Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The list might be prolonged to a great length. Recently the American Government has stepped into Wall Street to bring the issue of domestic securities, of foreign bonds and the operation of the Stock Exchange, under some sort of control. Is this new? It needs only to be recalled that the Securities Act was very largely modeled on the British Companies Act, passed years ago, to show the earlier precedent.

In a good many other directions an impartial observer would decide that certain aspects of the New Deal and particularly its social legislation, simply permit the United States to catch up with the developments that have occurred long ago in the Old World. Under Section 7-A of the National Recovery Act, for example, American organized labor is just getting rights which have been the accepted thing in Great Britain for a good many decades.

Following Precedents

There seems no doubt about it, then, in many ways, consciously or unconsciously, the European and particularly the English example is being followed in America. Of course it is easy to exaggerate the parallel, but in many directions—whether Americans own it or not, or whether they even know it or not—they are duplicating, or improving upon, what has gone before in the Old World.

What is the explanation of it all? Very simple. The United States, after 150 years of unparalleled prosperity under "rugged individualism" has suddenly been brought up sharply by four years of distress. For the moment, the whole course and direction of its thought are altered.

These four years and the new attitudes they have stimulated comprise one of the most extraordinary and fascinating chapters in modern history. Their full story cannot be written for many years. Are the changes permanent? Nobody can say. What will be the next chapter? Nobody can tell.

But for the time being America has turned from the great epoch of exploitation to the equally great epoch of coordination and control. And all of the sweeping changes and departures that have arrived suddenly in its wake (for better or for worse) are being catalogued as the New Deal.

The Yes and No of It

With all these precedents, then, is it really the "New Deal"? Yes and No.

Yes—because in America it has all come so suddenly; because no other nation ever embarked upon so many extraordinary economic, financial and social experiments as this time without a preliminary revolution, or a parallel dictatorship. Yes—because it is all being done with a verve and spontaneity that is typical only of the United States, and a sort of insouciance that is only possible of a fresh, young nation which knows that it can pay the cost even if some of its radical departures turn out disastrously.

No—because the patterns of many of President Roosevelt's proposals have been laid out already in the Old World. And his bright young men are playing variations on old themes. This fact may be used as a criticism, or as a eulogy of the Roosevelt Administration. At any rate, it should seem rather reassuring to moderate people, who like to know where they are going, to find out that much of the apparently radical New Deal is not so new after all.

Effect of Election

A big American election is now under way in which the whole House of Representatives and one-third of the membership of the Senate come up before the electorate. As always in an election, issues are being heightened and matters which are really gray or white which are really black or white are being served the real values in this election if the dispassionate Old World view is considered.

President Roosevelt's enthusiastic spokesmen will certainly have no right to claim sole credit for great new innovations; most of them are old stuff to the Old World. On the other hand, opponents of Mr. Roosevelt can hardly denounce them as "revolutionary" either, when it transpires that many of them (many, but not all) have been tested out already—often for years—in a conservative country like England.

Some of the policies have been found good, some bad, and some merely neutral; they are all inevitably in process of flux and change. Surely a closer intimacy with these English precedents is of value to America at this disturbing time.

Legitimate Theaters Bow To Movies in Mexico City

MEXICO, D. F., Aug. 20 (By U. P.)—Within a short time, Mexico City will probably be the only city of a million inhabitants in the world without one legitimate theater. Legitimate houses, once as numerous as cantinas, and across whose boards walked Sara Bernhardt, Enrico Caruso and others, will be extinct. One by one, old popular houses are converted into motion picture theaters or razed. The Principal, with a history back to 1684, recently was so transformed. The Fabregas, almost as old and famous, is to be remodeled for use of senatorial committees. The Luis, Lirio and Arben are slated for early extinction.

A. F. of L. Plans Drive to Clear Ranks of Reds

(Continued from Page 1)

organizations of the American Federation of Labor, efforts to intimidate loyal members of the organization through violence, and concerted efforts to produce a political revolution in this country, to destroy capitalism and establish Sovietism, Mr. Green said.

"All of these activities of the Communists constitute a part of the program and policy of the Russian Third International," he continued. "There can be no basis of accommodations upon which Communists and loyal officers and members of trade unions can stand."

"The philosophy of Communism is in direct conflict with the philosophy of trade unionism and the American Federation of Labor. The American Federation of Labor is an American institution committed to American principles and the furtherance of democratic American ideals."

Three-Point Program

In the three-point program which the council adopted to block "the open and concealed attempts of Communists to force the imposition of their philosophy upon the working people of our nation," follows:

"First: To call upon all subordinate organized units to ferret out the Communists within our ranks and to expel them from membership when it is clearly established that they are members of the Communist organization and are engaged in carrying on Communist propaganda. The executive council will transmit to the membership of the American Federation of Labor a solemn warning against the deceptive and insidious activities of the Communists."

"Second: To call upon the members of organized labor to resist every attempt to impose Communism upon them through violence, force, intimidation, and through the use of any other methods. We will ask our members to defend the holy cause of trade unionism, its policies and its principles against the onslaughts of the Communists regardless of how such onslaughts are carried on."

Safeguarding Agreements

"We shall call upon the proper governmental authorities to protect trade unionists who seek to comply with agreements made with employers through collective bargaining against the attacks of Communists who are out to compel them through force, intimidation and violence to become identified with the Communist organization."

"Third: The executive council calls upon the Department of Labor to deport alien Communists who are in the United States illegally and who are deportable under the immigration statute. We shall ask that these proceedings be carried out in accordance with the laws of the land without depriving any alien of his rights under the statutes. We hold that there are thousands of deportable alien Communists in the United States who are out of sympathy with our form of government and its institutions, and who ought to be sent back to the country from which they came."

Roosevelt Blamed For Bank 'Holiday' By Senator Hastings

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 20 (P)—President Roosevelt was blamed by Senator Daniel O. Hastings (R) of Delaware Saturday, for the collapse in the banking system which marked his inauguration into office March, 1933.

"It is a well-known fact," said Senator Hastings, "that all efforts at cooperation by the outgoing President were refused by the President-elect. Mr. Roosevelt took the position the banking situation did not become his responsibility until he took the oath of office."

These assertions were made at a seashore outing of more than 1000 Bridgeport Republicans, among them state leaders headed by Mr. J. Henry Roraback, national committeeman.

"The uncertainty about sound money and this failure to cooperate brought about the collapse in the banking system, and it is at this point that the Democrats begin their story of the conditions when President Roosevelt took office."

"The true picture," asserted the Senator from Delaware, "of what they found should be taken at the time when it was known that there was to be a new administration. It was at this point that the confidence of the people of the nation was tested, not when the administration actually took office."

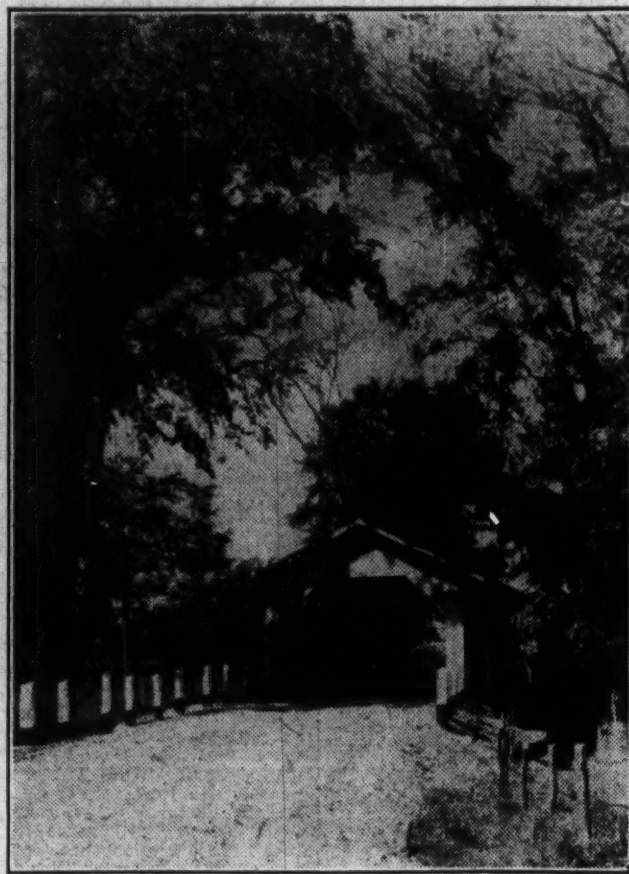
Ship Model Exhibit Planned

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Aug. 18—An interesting exhibition of old ship models will be held at the Old Warner House on Daniels Street, here next week. Exhibits will be chosen from collections of Mr. Templeton Coolidge and Mr. Henry Vaughan.

When you are tired, or extra busy, or the kitchen's hot, or unexpected guests drop in, you will find Prudence Corned Beef Hash the world's best emergency ration—a glorious, hot meal, inexpensive and ready in four minutes. It's different from any other hash—except the finest home-made kind. In 4-portion and 2-portion tins.

PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH
BEEF STEW...LAMB STEW...BEEF LOAF

Keeps the New England Tradition



Fuller Photo Finishing Service, Montgomery, Vt.

Covered Bridge Strengthened at Montgomery, Vt.

Vermont Refuses to Tear Down Old Covered Bridges—Repairs Them

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTGOMERY, Vt.—Covered bridges, throwbacks to Vermont's quiet but picturesque past, are rapidly retreating before the march of modern traffic. But Montgomery, close to Hazen's Notch in the Green Mountains, refuses to give up its three bridge antiques to motorism.

These bridges over the Trout River and West Hill Brook were buckling under heavy traffic. Rather than replace them with modern, utilitarian structures, which would not fit into the scenery as did these old bridges, the town fathers decided to repair them to withstand increased use. The State Highway Department helped.

Abutments were repaired. Floors and floor beams were replaced with stronger materials. Thus, these structures have been preserved for many years to come.

Covered bridges, it is believed, first were erected in Vermont about 1830. Before the 1927 flood, they could be seen in almost every section. Hundreds of them were destroyed in the flood. Now few are left.

These bridges were not the product of educated engineers. Usually they were erected by local men, although tradition says that among the inhabitants in the early days were men who went about supervising the construction.

Yet "rule of thumb" was the order of the day. The builders of old knew nothing of "stresses," "factors of safety," "wind pressures," "load limits" and "torsion," deemed necessary in all modern bridge construction. However, without these modern necessities, the "rule-of-thumb" carpenter built exceedingly well. With material hewn from near-by forests, he erected a graceful span, durable for many decades, and protected from the weather.

Time brought about replacements in floor planks, siding, roof and handmade shingles. But the protected framework remained strong after years of carrying ox teams, heavily laden "pungs" and buggies.

These assertions were part of a large group of postal communications employees who had taken over the buildings. Authorities immediately issued rifles to the police and they descended upon the university. Warned of the coming of police, about 500 strikers fled to their homes. The strikers picked the university for their meeting place because the Cuban Constitution prevents soldiers or police from entering university property.

These assertions were made at a seashore outing of more than 1000 Bridgeport Republicans, among them state leaders headed by Mr. J. Henry Roraback, national committeeman.

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Awakened China Needs West's Aid, Hsieh Declares

Tells Falmouth Institute of Trade Opportunity for Americans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALMOUTH, Mass., Aug. 20—The sleeping giant that was China is awakening, according to Dr. Tehyi Hsieh, who addressed the Falmouth Institute here today on "Commerce in China."

Torn and rent by civil wars and invasions, the land seems a welter of chaos, says Dr. Hsieh, but the apparently meaningless strife, stimulated by the necessity of unified action to repel Japanese aggression "will accelerate the forging of a New China. A militant and aggressive China is not in tune with Chinese tradition. China is progressing and in assimilating progress translates it into Chinese materials, economically, spiritually and socially."

Dr. Hsieh feels that while China's lot seems to be thrown together with Soviet Russia's to a considerable extent, it is only because of lethargy on the part of western nations to aid China will not be far off, he says, but, on the other hand, is carefully engaged in the process of picking the best in Communism and the best in capitalism to evolve a new unity.

Can America afford to draw within itself and let Asia work out its own problems? Can the United States continue along about its business and leave the yellow race out of all social and economic calculations? It cannot, according to Dr. Hsieh. China is the answer to the present problems of the machine age, he says, because 480,000,000 persons desire the necessities and luxuries produced by machines. "It is true the per capita purchasing power is low, but the collective purchasing power is enormous. The United States has reached the apex of its domestic development. Surplus in finances and manufactured products must find world markets."

"Europe, once America's greatest customer, today takes only one-fourth the exports. Other trade divisions take the balance, and of these, the Far East is the most promising field." Dr. Hsieh has great faith in students. As direct agents he holds them accountable for the great advances now in process. Today industry is flourishing in China as never before, "directed largely by Chinese merchants, bankers, engineers, scientists and teachers who obtained their education in the universities of the United States."

Toronto Idle Raise Produce

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Produce from gardens of about 3000 unemployed will be displayed at the Canadian National Exhibition, where prizes will be awarded for collections of vegetables and individual gardens. Seeds and plants were supplied by the Department of Welfare.

Pleads China's Cause



Dr. Tehyi Hsieh

Maine Plays Host To Summer Visitors; Gov. Ely 'Apologizes'

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 18 (P)—

More than 10,000 persons attended the party Maine gave yesterday for her summer visitors.

Among the guests who participated in the program, staged in the State Park, were Governors Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts and Theodore F. Green of Rhode Island, Rudy Vallee, who was master of ceremonies; Henry Morgenthau Sr., former Ambassador to Turkey; United States Senator Wallace H. White Jr. of Lewiston; Emil Fuchs, president of the Boston Braves; Bill Cunningham, newspaper writer, and Mary Rogers, daughter of Will Rogers.

It was Maine's second annual "Summer Visitor's Day," sponsored by Gov. Louis J. Brann, and brought twice as large an audience as the first.

Senator White, the first speaker, told of ridicule directed by Massachusetts people when steps were being taken more than 100 years ago to create Maine out of a part of Massachusetts. "Now would be a good time for words of repentance and retraction," he said, smiling at Governor Ely.

The Massachusetts Chief Executive was equal to the occasion. First he said Senator White "is all right but he belongs to the wrong party," and then offered an "apology" and a suggestion that all Massachusetts people traveling in Maine explain to Maine residents "we are sorry for anything that happened such a short time ago as 100 years."

Oldest Tree Marked

Bear River City, Utah, has marked its oldest tree with a plaque.

Union Strategists Push Organization Of Textile Mills

(Continued from Page 1)

outlined by the executive council of United Textile Workers of America. The date for the strike will probably be set this week, but will not be made public until 12 hours before the workers quit work, so as to give the manufacturers the shortest notice possible at a period when the mills are speeded up to meet the demands of the trade for the fall and winter season.

Other members of the special strike committee of five, headed by Mr. Green, are scheduled to go to Washington on Wednesday to carry forward the plans for the strike, which it is estimated will eventually affect 825,000 workers. The other members of the committee are John H. Powers of Pawtucket, R. I.; Abraham Binns of New Bedford, Mass.; Emil Rieve of Philadelphia, Penna., and W. G. Watson of Salisbury, N. C.

The strike committee has discretionary powers to call upon other representatives from the textile industry, the statement said. The curtailment order of the code authority for the silk textile industry was regarded by the executive council as supporting its contention that shorter hours in the textile industry are imperative.

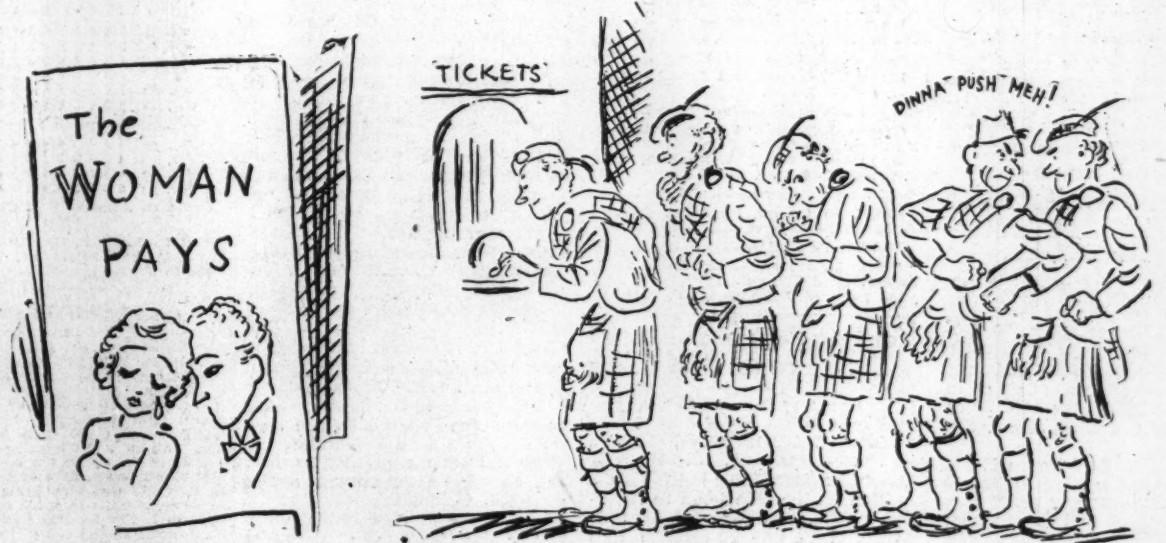
During the discussion of the strike resolution in the convention, some delegates asserted that the union would need \$1,000,000 a week to finance a nation-wide tie-up among its workers. Mr. James Starr, secretary-treasurer of the union, reported that the organization's resources at present totaled less than \$1,000,000.

Strike Vote Indorsed

PAWTUCKET, R. I., Aug. 20 (P)—The Rhode Island Textile Council voted indorsement of the U. T. W. national convention vote for a strike, to begin before Sept. 1. The 52 locals represented at the council contain more than 38,000 workers, according to union officials.

Visitors to
NEW YORK
choose the
HOTEL
MONTCLAIR
Lexington Ave. 49th to 50th Sts. NYC

Men and women are enthusiastic over the smart location of the Montclair and its convenience to railroads, shops, theatres and famous Radio City 800 rooms, each with bath, shower, sunshine and radio. Single from \$2.50, double from \$3.50.



A verra Popular Show

The Movie that had the longest run in Aberdeen, Scotland, was called "The Woman Pays."

In America, too, it's popular for the woman to pay. It must be. For she does over 80% of the nation's buying. Intelligent women don't object to paying but they do object to paying too much. So many of them are regular A & P customers because they realize that they pay less when they pay cash.

They figure that A & P's policy of buying and selling only for cash saves them many dollars on their grocery bills. The reason for this is simple. When we buy for cash, we get cash discounts. When we sell for cash, we never have to wait for our money or lose on a bad account.

These savings we pass on directly to you in lower food prices. That's why, among wise and thrifty buyers, A & P is a Verra Popular Shop.



The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

We Pay Cash for
OLD GOLD and SILVER
Horace Remington
& Son Co.
91 Friendship St., Providence, R. I.
Send for folder.

Stetson Hats
For Women
\$5 and 7.50

Always in excellent taste, combining simplicity of style with fine workmanship and materials to fully satisfy the woman who wants something "extra nice."

Millinery Store, Second Floor

The Outlet Company
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Shepard
PROVIDENCE BOSTON
One Favorite That
Always Wins!
"Shepardess 88"
Silk Hose
Ringless chiffrons—absolutely cloudless. Semi-service—long wearing. Smart shades.
at 88c Pair
Hosiery Store—Street Floor

Helen Jacobs Retains Lawn Tennis Crown

Defeats Doubles Partner for Her Third U. S. Singles Title

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—Helen Jacobs completed her third victory in the United States women's lawn tennis singles championship yesterday, and thereby obtained permanent possession of the Championship Trophy, when she defeated Sarah H. Palfrey in the final round at Forest Hills Stadium, 6-1, 6-4.

The doubles championship went to the singles finalists, when they combined to defeat Carolyn A. Babcock and Dorothy B. Andrus, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4. This is their second victory, as they took the championship two years ago.

Power and forcing strokes were responsible for the final victory of the Berkeley player in the singles. Miss Palfrey led in earned points in both sets, but Miss Jacobs made far fewer errors, and the Berkeley player had to earn most of her points.

In the semifinals, on Saturday, Dorothy Andrus, the opponent of Miss Palfrey failed to show the forceful, persistent attack that she had shown in the earlier rounds of the title tournament, and except when Miss Palfrey faltered in her steadiness in the latter half of the first set and early in the second, played hesitating backcourt tennis.

Miss Palfrey was also below her Wimbledon form, except on service, which caught Miss Andrus out of position frequently. So, the performance of Miss Jacobs against the victor at Sea Bright, Carolyn Babcock stood out all the more. The champion was displaying all the skill that has brought her to the highest ranks of international tennis, and it was well she did, as Miss Babcock was also right at the top of her game, and fought Miss Jacobs on even terms all the way. Even in the second set, the fact that Miss Jacobs won a love set does not militate against the performance of Miss Babcock, as three of the games went to deuce with close battling all the way, and only superior steadiness gave the Berkeley player the advantage.

The two semifinal-round losers furnished the lone surprise of Saturday when the defending doubles champions, Betty M. Nuthall and Freda James, after taking the first set, lapsed badly in face of Miss Babcock's fine net play, and were swamped for the balance of the match, which went to the Americans at 4-6, 6-4, 6-2. Miss Nuthall found her service easy for the opposition, and won only one game with its aid. Service also counted for little with the others, also, as 16 of the 28 games went against service.

United States Women's Lawn Tennis Championships

Single-Semifinal Round
Sarah H. Palfrey, Berkeley, Mass., defeated Dorothy B. Andrus, Stamford, Conn., 6-3, 6-4.
Miss H. Jacobs, Berkeley, Calif., defeated Carolyn A. Babcock, Los Angeles, Calif., 7-5, 6-0.

Final Round
Miss Jacobs defeated Miss Palfrey, 6-1, 6-4.

Doubles-Semifinal Round
Miss Babcock and Miss Andrus defeated Freda James and Betty M. Nuthall, 4-6, 6-4, 6-2.
Miss Jacobs and Miss Palfrey defeated Elizabeth M. Ryan and Muriel Thomas, 6-3, 6-1.

Final Round
Miss Jacobs and Miss Palfrey defeated Miss Babcock and Miss Andrus, 4-6, 6-3, 6-4.

First Race Over Ten Miles Brings Title

BEVERLY, Mass., Aug. 20.—(AP)—Elmo Pentti won the national championship 25-kilometer road race Saturday under the auspices of the United Shoe Machinery Athletic Association in the time of 1 hr. 30m. 44.2-58.

Pentti, a friend of Paavo Nurmi, never before had run longer than 10 mile races. He defeated Leslie Pawson of Pawtucket and Jimmy Henigan of North Medford, former Boston Athletic Association Marathon winners, John A. Kelly, also of Medford, and others to gain the victory. The 9-10 to finish and their times:

Runner
Elmo Pentti, Millis, Mass., 1:30:44.2
Leslie Pawson, Pawtucket, 1:31:15
John A. Kelly, North Medford, 1:31:44
Lindy Dempster, Norfolk, 1:32:55
Pat Dennis, Philadelphia, 1:34:08
Jimmy Henigan, North Medford, 1:35:18
William Malloy, North Medford, 1:36:11
Fred Ward, Millis, Mass., 1:36:41
Andrew Zamparelli, unattached, 1:38:41
J. T. Fitzgerald, Lynn, Mass., 1:37:58

Green Meadow Golf Title

HARRISON, N. Y., Aug. 20.—(AP)—Dick Chapman of Greenwich, Conn., won the Green Meadow Club's invitation golf tournament title Saturday, defeating John G. Ayling of the home club, 3 and 1, in the final round.

Victor

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Amusements

Allison Is Victor In Singles, Doubles At Newport Casino

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 20.—(AP)—Wilmor L. Allison Jr. of Austin, Texas, just about the outstanding player of the eastern court season, gained a tennis title he has been seeking for five years Saturday when he turned back Frank A. Parker of Spring Lake, N. J., the most promising member of the younger tennis crop, in a four-set match in the final round of the historic Newport Casino tennis tournament by scores of 6-1, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5.

Late in the afternoon, Allison and Van Ryn qualified for the doubles final by defeating Bell and Gregory S. Mangin of New York, N. J., 6-3, 6-3, 13-11, in a semifinal match.

George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefer, Davis Cup doubles heroes, who will defend their national titles this week, headed for Philadelphia suffering from a stinging five-set, 3-6, 6-1, 14-12, 3-6, 6-3 defeat, which Allison and Van Ryn, a long established team, handed them yesterday in the final round of the Newport Casino tennis play.

Newport Casino Tennis Singles Final Round
Wilmor L. Allison Jr., Austin, Texas, defeated Frank A. Parker, Spring Lake, N. J., 6-1, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5.

Doubles-Semifinal Round
Wilmor L. Allison and John W. Van Ryn defeated R. Berkeley Bell and Gregory S. Mangin, 6-3, 6-3, 13-11.

Final Round
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Flag-Bound Giants Five Games Ahead In Senior League

National League

Won Lost P.C.
New York 70 46 401
Chicago 70 46 401
St. Louis 68 47 393
Boston 68 47 393
Philadelphia 68 47 393
Pittsburgh 68 47 393
Brooklyn 68 47 393
Cincinnati 68 47 393

Results Aug. 18
St. Louis 15, Boston 6.
New York 15, Philadelphia 6.
Chicago 15, Cincinnati 6.
Brooklyn 15, Pittsburgh 6.

Results Aug. 19
Boston 10, St. Louis 3.
St. Louis 3, Boston 10.
New York 10, Philadelphia 4.
Chicago 10, Cincinnati 4.
Philadelphia 10, Brooklyn 4.
Brooklyn 10, Pittsburgh 4.

While the Yanks and Tigers are battling for high honors in the American League, Bill Terry's New York Giants are practically assured of the National League pennant. The Giants are making their final swing through the western half of the circuit, a trip that will not be concluded until they return to the Polo Grounds on Sept. 5. From that time until the end of the season they will perform in their own back yard, a place where they are almost unbeatable.

During the past week Terry's champions played seven games in the west and won five of them. They won three out of five from the Pittsburgh Pirates, and on Saturday and Sunday twice defeated the last-place Cincinnati Reds. Terry and Mel Ott are pounding the ball. Terry is the leading batter in the National League and Ott holds second position.

The second-place Chicago Cubs, who are five full games back of the Giants, lost ground in the pennant race during the week when they dropped three games and won four. The third-place Cardinals advanced to within a game and a half of the Cubs by winning six and losing only one. Both the Cardinals and Cubs are playing at home, but apparently only the St. Louis club is taking advantage.

The Boston Braves tightened their grip on fourth place. They won four and lost three while the fifth-place Pirates were losing five out of seven contests.

Brooklyn can climb to the top of the second division if the present pace is continued. The Dodgers are 4½ games behind the Cubs, but are playing much better ball than their rivals from Philadelphia.

The Phillies are getting nowhere fast. They lost seven straight during the week. Cincinnati, which is 4½ games in the rear of Philadelphia, may be able to get out of the cellar after all. Incidentally, Charlie Dresser, the newly-appointed manager of the Reds, was given a "day" at Cincinnati yesterday. The Giant spoiled it somewhat, however, by defeating the eighth-place Reds, 6 to 4 in 11 innings.

Southern Association

Won Lost P.C.
New Orleans 35 15 700
Chattanooga 28 19 596
Memphis 28 19 596
Albany 28 19 596
Knoxville 22 25 468
Nashville 22 25 468
Birmingham 21 26 420
Little Rock 19 28 396

Results Aug. 18
Chattanooga 6, New Orleans 2.
Memphis 4, Nashville 1.
Birmingham 3, Knoxville 6.
Little Rock 6, Atlanta 5.

Results Aug. 19
Knoxville 2, Birmingham 1.
Birmingham 2, Knoxville 1.
Atlanta 10, Little Rock 1.
Chattanooga 10, New Orleans 4.
Nashville 4, Memphis 2.
Memphis 4, Nashville 3.

International League

Won Lost P.C.
Rochester 77 85 583
Toronto 72 89 558
Buffalo 66 95 504
Albany 66 95 504
Syracuse 66 95 504
Baltimore 44 83 346

Australians Break Cricket Records In Fifth Test Match

LONDON, Aug. 20.—England was hoping for rain over the week-end, and it was not because of the drought. A wet wicket seemed the only prospect of stopping the rampaging Australians who were in a long lead Saturday in the season's crucial test cricket match, incidentally smashing all sorts of records on the way.

The tourists won the toss before the fifth and deciding test match which opened at the Oval in brilliant weather, with 30,000 persons on hand. The wicket was perfect, and the Australians naturally elected to go in to bat. Before stumps were drawn they had rolled up 475 runs for the loss of only two wickets.

W. H. Ponsford, with 205 to his credit, was still unbeaten. Don Bradman batted all day and lost his wicket just a few minutes before the close, but not before he had compiled 244 runs and with Ponsford set a new all-time partnership record for any wicket in test cricket.

Bradman and Ponsford put on 451 runs for the second wicket to eclipse these marks: Australia's previous best second-wicket stand (McCartney and Woodfull, 235, at Leeds in 1930). Australia's previous best second-wicket stand in any test match (against South Africa in 1932, Woodfull and Bradman, 274); the all-time test partnership for any wicket (Ponsford and Bradman, 388 runs, at Leeds last month); and the longest second-wicket partnership in first-class cricket (389, Shrewsbury and Gunn, Nottingham, 1890).

Only the all-time any-wicket partnership for first-class cricket survived. That is 555 runs by Sutcliffe and Holmes of Yorkshire. The summary:

First Innings
Australia
Brown, b. Clark 10
Ponsford, not out 205
Bradman, b. Brown 244
McCartney, not out 15
Extras 15
Total (for two wickets) 475
Fall of Wickets: One for 10, two for 475

Bowling Analysis
B. O. R. M. W.
Brown 21 110 1 0
Allypore 10 109 0 0
Clark 22 78 3 1
Hammond 9 38 0 0
Verity 10 54 0 0
Wyllie 4 28 0 0
Lindsay 2 20 0 0

Campbell Wins Canadian Title

MONTREAL, Aug. 20.—In one of the best played and most exciting finals in years, Albert "Scotty" Campbell of Seattle, the 1933 champion, defeated C. Ross Somerville of Montreal, 36 holes, 1 up, to win the Canadian amateur golf title here on Saturday, dropping a 10-hole putt on the 36th hole to win 1 up. Previous to winning this hole Campbell had been trailing by two holes several times and once by three holes. He was able to rally and wipe out the lead.

In the 36 holes Campbell won only 63 putts, while Somerville had 65, both dropping long ones at times. Altogether only 10 holes were halved in the first 28. The cards and summary:

Morning Round
Par, out 5 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 3-37
Campbell, out 5 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 3-37
Somerville, out 5 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 3-37
Par, in 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 3-35-72
Campbell, in 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 3-35-72
Somerville, in 5 3 3 3 4 4 3 3-36-72

Afternoon Round
Campbell, out 5 4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3-34
Somerville, out 4 6 3 3 4 4 4 3-44
Campbell, in 5 3 3 3 4 4 3 3-68-140
Somerville, in 5 3 3 3 4 4 3 3-68-142

Canadian Amateur Golf Championship Final
Albert Campbell, Seattle, Wash., defeated C. Ross Somerville, London, Ont., 1 up (36 holes).

Scottish Football
GLASGOW, Aug. 20.—Glasgow Rangers and Motherwell, old rivals for honors in the Scottish Football League, clashed again Saturday for the second time in the season, and the champions came out on top, downing Motherwell by the only goal of the match.

Both teams were in the first division clubs hanging up a second year in the Scottish championship. The 1934-35 campaign, Elba beat Kilmarnock 1 to 0, while Clyde at home bested Dunfermline, 2 to 1, in the first round. The 1934-35 campaign, Elba beat Kilmarnock 1 to 0, while Clyde at home bested Dunfermline, 2 to 1, in the first round.

Allice Bridges Features
RANGELY, Maine, Aug. 20.—(AP)—Allice Bridges of Rangely, Maine, won the Whitcomb Community Association swimmer, started Saturday at the national and N. E. A. A. U. swimming championships for women at Rangely's second annual water carnival, Churning creek.

Swimming, Churning creek, 100 yards, 1:10.4. Bridges, who returned later to establish a new association mark of 1:07.4 for the 80-yard freestyle event. While 2000 persons cheered, she took both events with leads of almost six feet. The strong swimmer of South Africa, brought the match to a conclusion without result, each section having won five matches.

In addition to Kirby, who played in the doubles for the West, Fredrick J. Perry and F. H. D. Wilde, the English pair, played for the East on the first day, while Roderick Menzel of Czechoslovakia, making his first American trip, went to the West as the result of a toss for choice between Julian S. Myrick, captain of the East, and Alrick H. Man Jr., who held a similar position for the West.

The victory of Budge is his first major success in the East, and makes his claim for a future selection for Davis Cup tennis a near possibility. He played fine tennis, while Wood was palpably off his game making many errors as the match drew to its conclusion. The summary:

East vs. West-Singles
Gilbert N. East, defeated Robert J. West, 6-4, 6-2.
Roderick Menzel, West, defeated Alrick H. Man Jr., 6-4, 6-3.
Fredrick J. Perry, East, defeated John P. Tidball, West, 6-4, 6-3.
Tidball, West, 6-4, 6-3.
J. Donald Budge, West, defeated Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., East, 6-3, 6-4, 6-1.

Double
F. J. Perry and F. H. D. Wilde, East, defeated Roderick Menzel and Vernon Kirby, West, 6-4, 7-5.
Roderick Menzel and Vernon Kirby, West, defeated F. J. Perry and F. H. D. Wilde, East, 6-4, 7-5.
J. D. Budge and C. C. Mako, West, defeated G. S. Mangin and R. Berkeley Bell, East, 6-3, 6-4.
Vernon Kirby and J. P. Tidball, West, defeated F. A. Parker and Manuel Alonso, East, 6-3, 6-4.

"Canadian King's Prize"
OTTAWA, Aug. 20.—(AP)—Under a blazing sun and a strong wind, Sgt. Jack Ward of Montreal, N. B., won the Governor-General's prize for the "Canadian King's Prize" at the annual meeting of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association Saturday.

Another Record Crowd at Fenway To Watch Tigers

Detroit and New York Both Win Doubleheaders in American League

American League

Won Lost P.C.
Detroit 71 44 417
New York 69 46 417
Cleveland 69 46 417
Boston 68 47 393
Washington 68 47 393
St. Louis 68 47 393
Philadelphia 68 47 393
Chicago 68 47 393

Results Aug. 18
Boston 8, Detroit 7.
Philadelphia 3, Cleveland 1.
Cleveland 10, Philadelphia 0.
Washington 4, Chicago 1.

Results Aug. 19
Detroit 8, Boston 5.
New York 3, St. Louis 3.
New York 2, St. Louis 1.
Philadelphia 9, Cleveland 5.
Chicago 5, Washington 5.

Forty-six thousand, nine hundred and ninety-five spectators, a record American League crowd for the City of Boston, filled Fenway Park to capacity yesterday afternoon to watch the Red Sox meet the pennant-bound Detroit Tigers, who are under the leadership of Gordon "Mickey" Cochrane of Bridgewater, Mass. The new attendance figure broke the mark established just one week ago yesterday when Babe Ruth and the New York Yankees were in town. And the Tigers gave an excellent exhibition of why they are at the top of the American League standing, for they took both games of a doubleheader from the local Sox.

It is well for the Bengals that they had scored two victories yesterday, because the Yankees, the chief rivals for junior league honors, also won two games. Two youngsters on the Yankee pitching staff, Johnny Broaca and Johnny Murphy, both former collegians, won a game for the first time. St. Louis Brown, at the end of the day the Tigers were still 4½ contests ahead of the Yanks, the exact position they held one week ago today.

If the Tigers can complete this, their final eastern invasion at their present pace, they will remain at the top of the standing. Since Tuesday last, the day they opened in the East, they have won five and lost three. And not only that but they took the New York series, three games to two, and at the moment the edge in their series with Boston is 2 to 1.

The Yankees, if they ever expect to catch up with the Tigers, must do so between now and the first of September. Until that time they will be playing all games at home and the Bengals will be on the road. The final three weeks of the season will find New York in the West and Detroit at home.

Alvin Crowder, the former Washington ace, won his second game for the Tigers yesterday. The Red Sox hit him freely, but he was good enough with the bases occupied. It is noted that the reason Crowder could not win for the Senators this season was because Manager Joe Cronin worked him too hard. Crowder has been a pitcher for a long time and must have plenty of rest between games.

The Red Sox won four games and lost two in the past seven days. They took possession of third place by beating the Tigers on Saturday, but those two defeats yesterday dropped them back to fourth.

Heinie Manush of Washington continues to play the American League hitters. He is being pressed by Charlie Gehringer, the Detroit second baseman.

Budge Features In East-West Tennis

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor
SOUTH OAKVILLE, N. J., Aug. 20.—A major victory for J. Donald Budge, the red haired Californian who won the United States junior title a year ago, over Sidney B. B. Wood Jr., chief reliance to recover the Davis Cup this year, and to bring the United States back to the top of the tennis world, was the victory of Budge in the Newport tournament, featured the annual East-West lawn tennis matches over the week-end on the courts of the Lawrence Lawn Tennis Club. With only one more match needed to bring supremacy to the East, Budge challenged Wood, and after a hectic three-set battle, conquered him by a score of 6-3, 4-6, 6-1. Then the two western doubles teams, C. G. Mako and Budge and Jack P. Tidball, teamed with one of the victors, Vernon Kirby, of South Africa, brought the match to a conclusion without result, each section having won five matches.

In addition to Kirby, who played in the doubles for the West, Fredrick J. Perry and F. H. D. Wilde, the English pair, played for the East on the first day, while Roderick Menzel of Czechoslovakia, making his first American trip, went to the West as the result of a toss for choice between Julian S. Myrick, captain of the East, and Alrick H. Man Jr., who held a similar position for the West.

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Bonhont Outruns Lovelock as U. S. Athletes Triumph

PARIS, Aug. 20.—(AP)—W. R. "Bill" Bonhont, Princeton great, miler, finally turned the tables on Jack Lovelock yesterday, defeating the New Zealander over the 1500-meter route as America's touring athletes made a clean sweep in the closing meet of their European tour. Bonhont won in the slow time of 3m. 57s. to average three previous defeats he suffered at Lovelock's hands.

Except for the 1500 meters, the Americans' competition was limited to French athletes and the visitors won every one of the 11 events.

Two Double Winners
Jack Torrance, Louisiana State, and Eulace Peacock of Temple were double winners. Torrance captured the shot-put and the discus throw and Peacock took the broad jump and the 100-meter dash.

Torrance bettered the listed world record with a heave of 158.5 meters, 55 ft. 9 in. 2 in. in the shot, but failed to threaten his own best toss of 57 ft. 5 in. John Lyman of the San Francisco Olympic Club was second at 153.8 meters, 50 ft. 5 in. 3 in. and Duhaour of France third at 141.5 meters, 46 ft. 5 in. 7 in.

The Louisiana star won the discus at 48.11 meters, 157 ft. 10 in. 1 in. with Noel of France second at 46 meters, 150 ft. 11 in. 1 in. and Lyman third at 44.88 meters, 147 ft. 2 in. 1 in. In the 100-meter dash, Peacock cleared 7.21 meters, 23 ft. 7 in. 4 in. against 7.075 meters, 23 ft. 2 in. 6 in. 12 in. for his nearest rival, R. Paul of France. The Temple flasher equalled the French record of 10.68 in winning the 100-meters from Dondelinger of France.

Kane Clips Record
Bob Kane of Cornell clipped four tenths of an inch off the French record for the 300 meters, running the distance in 34s. to conquer Boisset of France. Boisset had beaten Kane at the same distance in the meet at Marseille last Wednesday.

The 800 meters provided Ben Eastman of the Olympic Club with an easy victory over Peit of France in 1m. 53.4s. and Glen Hardin of Louisiana State and Percy Beard of the New York A. C. won the hurdles race. Hardin was clocked in 51.4s. as he defeated Pointurier of France in the 400-meter lows and Beard ran the 110-meter in 1m. 14.8s. to defeat Mathiotte of France.

Cornelius Johnson of Compton, Calif., junior college outclassed the high-jump field, winning the event by clearing 2.01 meters, 6 ft. 7 in. with Foirier of France second at 1.85 meters, 6 ft. 1 in.

Kane, Eastman, Beard and Peacock won the 400-meter relay and Bonhont, Kane, Eastman and Hardin formed a winning combination in the 1600-meter relay. The time for the 400 meters was 42.4s. and for the longer relay, 3m. 14.8s.

Vines and Richards Make Quarterfinal

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—H. Ell

The Home Forum

One More Canvas Bag

DE LACEY plans for his vacation trips with almost as much care as balloonists lavish upon stratosphere flights. If the explorers are correct in saying that ninety per cent of the success of an expedition is due to preparation, one could also believe that ninety per cent of De Lacey's fun comes from the last few days, the last checking over purchases, and the final thought of his equipment before he takes the train for Canada.

He has been making these trips for years. He has acquired duffel-bags, small, medium and large, the last being suggestive of Lieutenant-Commander Settle's balloon as to size, and of the office safe as to sturdiness. His rod case is of seamless aluminum; the rods, exquisite wands, are from the most famous builder in England. He has an eider-down sleeping bag, air mattress, air pillow; an assortment of binoculars. His footgear is chosen with meticulous care: elk-topped, paces for ordinary going, moccasins for camp, and lambskins for early morning. It is difficult to imagine a camp emergency when De Lacey could not dive into his pack and bring forth just the gadget required.

That, however, would be an outsider's viewpoint: not De Lacey's. He sees with a more practical eye, and is continually on the alert for opportunities to improve. There was, for instance, the winter he spent hunting for just the size ferrule needed to repair a fly rod. Local rod makers offered what they thought was proper, but De Lacey was unsatisfied. In the end he sent the tip back to England to be fitted. During its absence he was not himself; upon its return he tried it, approved of it instantly, and flashed his first genuine smile for weeks.

His chief delight, however, is in deserting sporting goods stores upon occasion, and conducting his search for gear in out-of-the-way nooks of the town. He has a fondness for leather cases, and sleek aluminum boxes just right "to put things in." Once, in a ten-cent store, he discovered a certain little leather bag with a drawstring top. He bought a dozen. They went so well into his outfit that the following day he returned to the store and bought the six that remained in stock.

I had occasion to visit De Lacey's house shortly before he left for this year's vacation. I found him sitting on the attic floor, with his outfit spread in neat windrows from wall to wall.

"Oh, hullo," he said. "Sit down if you can find a place. There's no room for chairs."

He peered at a monochrome into his eye and continued sorting his flies. I remembered that monochrome; it had appealed to him, once, as easier to handle on a trout stream than a pair of spectacles, and he had forthwith

had it made, thus bringing perfection that much nearer.

"I had a bit of luck today," he offered, presently. "Look what I found. These three little canvas bags—aren't they dandies? Zipper tops. Waterproof, too."

"What's the idea of three different colors?" I inquired.

He looked at me with a pained expression. "Why, for identification," he explained. "In the red one I intend to store three pair of beecolored socks and two pair of cashmere. If I lay them flat, there is just room. In the blue one I shall stow a light jersey sweater and a light broom. And in the yellow one I'll put a dozen handkerchiefs."

"Splendid," I agreed. "But what if it's dark?"

De Lacey is used to being chaffed about his equipment; he minds it not at all. "I shall use a flashlight," he pointed to one on the floor.

"And if the batteries are dead?"

"Then I should fall back on this." And he exhibited one of those imported flashers in which a tiny generator, manually driven, supplies the current.

"Or you might scent them," I suggested. "Glove for handkerchiefs, citronella for the sweater—"

"They're very nice bags," insisted De Lacey, and laid them to one side. "Maybe I'll get another before I go. Did I ever tell you about the chipmunk I met last year?"

I have a weakness for little streams. (De Lacey talking.) One expects a big stream to offer something; of a little one he is not so sure, so that when something interesting does turn up, he is pleased.

Last September I turned aside to enter one barely four feet wide at the mouth.

It was brushy in there, and dark after the bright light outside. The little trees crowded close. It was quiet, too; no longer the roar of the rapids, but just a quiet, contented little sound as the brook slipped around the stones or fell over a ledge. I found myself easing along quietly; I felt like a stranger, tiptoeing through another person's house.

After a time the current slowed and the stream widened into a pool six or eight feet across. There was a log on one bank, with a little clearing around it. I sat down to rest.

That's where the chipmunk came into the story. Inside of a minute he had decided I wasn't going to cause trouble, so he ran three feet up a young birch and stopped. His tail

flicked up and down, and he looked at me with a pair of small, dark eyes. He was looking at me from a dozen different angles in as many seconds. He was bursting with curiosity; finally he bounded to the far end of the log

upon which I sat, and perched there only six feet away.

Well, I don't like to appear "stand-offish," so I thought I ought to make some response. My lunch was all gone, so I couldn't feed him. While I was making a mental assay of my pockets, I happened to notice that the button on my left cuff was loose, and for no reason at all I pulled it off, balanced it on my thumb nail and flipped it over to the chipmunk.

That animal had been hand-fed before, or else he was mighty quick to grasp an idea. He bounced off the log after the button, ran over and picked it up. He popped it into his mouth, and then—Vesuvius! Out it flew.

Now, here is the surprising thing: when the full extent of my peridy dawned upon him he rushed back to his end of the log, waved his tail furiously, and burst into the most vehement tirade that any chipmunk ever sponsored. I should like to say that he spoke more in sorrow than in anger, but I'm afraid it wouldn't be true. It seems to me that he waved his fists at me; I'm probably wrong about that, but he conveyed the same idea. Such a vocabulary!

After some seconds of this he suddenly stopped, turned his back on me, and marched off into the forest. He had asked for bread, and I had given him a stone.

De Lacey had been working while he talked. The three canvas bags had gone into the smallest duffel-bag. This in turn had disappeared into the medium sized one. Eventually all the loose gear on the floor went somewhere, and the largest duffel-bag stood bulging and triumphant in the center of the floor.

"There," said De Lacey, and straightened up. "I have my ticket. Tomorrow all I'll have to do is clear through customs, and I'm off—No, wait a minute."

He scribbled a note in a memorandum book. "Got to get one more canvas bag," he announced.

"For what?"

He laughed sheepishly, and then made a dash for it. "I'm going up that same little stream," he confessed. "I can't have a chipmunk remembering me unkindly. And this time I want something to carry a piece of bread in."

The Isle

There was a little lawnly islet
By anemone and violet;
And its roof was flowers and leaves
Which the summer's breath en-
weaves.

Where no sun nor showers nor breeze
Pierced the pines and tallest trees.
Each a gem engraven;
Girt by many an azure wave
With which the clouds and moun-
tains pave
A lake's blue chasm.

—PRYCE BYSSHE SHELLEY, Poems.

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Bird Songs and Fruit Blossoms

The loveliness of an orchard newly broken into blossom passed through many changes as the sunlight waxed and waned upon the fields. Often the play of cloud-shadows across its whiteness softened the brilliance of its aspect in full sunlight; the gleam of white became the misty bloom of delicate and elusive grey. The wind shook the branches and sent sprinklings of petals down into the grass. How cold can such a wealth of blossom seem when clouds are steel-grey and the wind has a keen edge—cold to the sight and cold to all the senses which are active when an emotional impression is received. Yet what refreshing coolness will seem to be distilled from the same branch loads of blossom when the sun has mastered the sky. Isolated in a meadow in single daisies, tree attracted the eye, a perfect picture of spring-hoary trunk, white blossom, emerald meadow, warm sunlight, and the cloud riding up to cover the sun.

Along the hedgerows in the open fields another whiteness had broken out: the blackthorn was flowering, and as though to echo the yellow of the daffodils growing among the grass within the orchard, clusters of paler primroses were there below the

blackthorn. They were among the hedgerow tangle in nearly every field, but they seemed most beautiful when the eye could be lifted from them to the blackthorn spray.

Some of my excitement must have been caught from the birds; rain or shine they were never still. With me, fruit blossom and chaffinch song are not to be separated; the one seen or heard by itself always awakens recollections of the other, and the fork of an apple tree bough must surely be the most satisfying place in which to find a chaffinch's nest.

Others are happy when they have heard their first cuckoo, or have seen their first swallow, but I am happy when I have found my first chaffinch's nest in an orchard. This year I found it soon. The horsehair lining was still lacking, but the outer part was there with all the old beauty of interwoven material and concealing color. On the grey and green, rough-barked branch the nest at first glance looked like an upward thickening in its girth at the place where thinner branches forked; the soft bloom-like shades of weather-stained old apple bark were matched on the outside of the nest by lichen, moss and wool used for only the eye and beak of a chaffinch can use them.

The chaffinches flashed their wings and sang in and around the orchard, but another song was sweeter and more insistent than theirs and ever sweeter and more active. From the orchard to the high woodland of the Edge the singing of many willow-warblers could be heard, and the tiny wings of those not singing flickered as they chased each other in and out of Hawthorn and hazel.

Their song is like a cheerful greeting in everyday speech, a happy optimistic remark of no depth, and I love him more for his beautiful nest than for his jolly song; but the willow-warbler's song is lovelier though much less cheerful, sweet beyond description, suggesting gentle sadness to my ears, and perhaps to all human ears, because of its exquisite cadence.—H. W. TEMPERLEY in "English Scenes and Birds." (London: Cape.)

Vacant Lot

A vacant city lot?
It is space,
Where beauty, spontaneously,
Takes place!

In the rainy season,
Three smooth rain pools lay upon
its brownness.

Mirroring the strong blue
Of sky in sun after rain—
Beside one pool,
Three ring-necked doves,
Wearing their little black-velvet
necklaces neatly.

Stood, mildly dipping bills,
Quaffing the serene hospitality
Of an unsterilized supply!

February—the rain pools vanished
quite—
There suddenly flung across it,
The amazing downiness
Of one-day-old first green,
Where little wild seeds,
Planted thick by last year,
Sprang into vigorous life,
At the behest of no person!

In September,
A brown flight of many sparrows
Sped with softness of swiftness and
feather.

Paralleling a ripple of breeze
Atop the wild cat's fluster—
Detf etching of one moment!

Vacant city lot?
It is vast space,
Where beauty, spontaneously,
Takes place!

Space for wind and rain and sky
For sun and cloud,
For dawn and day and night,
Moon and star,
Wild seed, wild bird,
To play upon—

Space for the bright activity
Of an untrammelled seasonal full-
ness!

MYRTLE SUTHERLAND.

A Wood Turner's Workshop

A well of solitude, sunk in the midst of thronging streets, was a certain quiet little seventeenth century courtyard, in Copenhagen, where lived a wood turner. In the older parts of the city are many such inclosures, entered through a tunnel-like arch and closed doors. Across the paved court, was the workshop, almost destitute of daylight, for the wheel, ropes and the lathe itself almost blocked the four little panes of thick glass. The floor was sunken and uneven—the ceiling blackened and hung with cobweb embroideries, evidently the weaving of many years.

From an inner room emerged a short man with an apple-cheeked face, wearing a leather apron. Piled everywhere were rounds of various

kinds of wood—the ruddy brown of mahogany and cherry, the black of ebony contrasting with the blondest of pear-wood and beech; fir, walnut, oak and maple, all awaited their turn on the spindle of the lathe.

Into this silence the restless feet of the outside world came only as footstep passing to and fro, for these ancient walled-in spaces have peculiar acoustic properties. Footsteps that echo close at hand are not in truth near by, but several meters away, and a cautious peep through the closed doors will reveal no one in sight. The wood turner, who reminded one of a hoary Rip Van Winkle, could shrewdly tell the hour of the clock, from Monday morning until Sunday evening, by the footstep of the passers-by.

The Gardener: An Engraving by Ella D. Vinall

THIS engraving of "The Gardener" shows plainly that the artist, Miss Ella D. Vinall, has undergone a sound training in draftsmanship and in the craft of engraving. Indeed, there are many who would recognize her as a product of the Engraving Department of the Royal College of Art in London, a name which is synonymous with "Sir Frank Short's Class." Sir Frank stands with Whistler and Seymour Haden at the dawn of a new era in etching and allied crafts. No other such wave of production had arisen since the famous Dutch period which surrounded Rembrandt. The legacy of perfectibility which was handed down through Dürer, Vandyke and the Dutch, and was caught up in such isolated instances as Meryon and Lalanne, was accepted for all it was worth and handed on by Professor Sir Frank Short.

In the main, it meant line for the line's sake as regards technique, from the highly wrought specimen, to the slightest and most economically rendered plate, and taboo to any abuse of the medium. One of this revival of etching, mezzotint, and aquatint, it was inevitable that the exploitation of pure line engraving should follow. At the Royal College of Art, two of Sir Frank's pupils, Mr. Job Nixon and Mr. Robert Austin, (both of whom are Royal Scholars for engraving) succeeded to the teaching staff after the Professor's retirement. Both of these new instructors showed a strong partiality to the use of the burin and the incisive line engraving, as against the acid-bitten line. The influence of Robert Austin is recognized in the style of "The Gardener" by Miss Vinall. It is a translation in terms of engraved line, of a design composed of careful and searching pencil studies of the figure, foliage and accessories.

The now familiar and desirable feature of the miniature-like distant landscape, which accompanies such figure subjects, together with a descriptive rendering of foreground details, make this print pleasant to the eye, pleasing, too, because it suggests the irresistible call of the open, and the solitude which is the gardener's lot in the midst of nature's handiwork.

Miss Ella Vinall follows in the footsteps of many of the leading British artists in the completion of a successful course in painting and drawing at the Slade School of Fine Art, before taking her diploma of association of the Royal College of Art for etching and engraving. Her work has begun to find places in the leading exhibitions, while she has also been elected a member of the Women's International Art Club and the Society of Graphic Artists.

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Alkotó Gondolközlés

As es oldalon angol nyelven megjelenő Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) cikk fordítása

AZ ANYAGI építés terén az emberiség mindig nagyobb vívmányok után igyekeztek. Szép-ségtől, hasznavehetőségtől, és magasságtól híres épületeket terveztek és építettek mindenütt; másuttal nagyszabású utépítési munkákat visznek végre. Általában az emberi tevékenység sok irányában bőséges tanúságát találhatjuk az emberi gondolkodás nagyfokú kifejeződésének.

Dacára az anyagi haladás ezen külső fázisának, mondhatjuk-e hogy az emberi gondolkodás általában igazán alkotó természetű? Ellenkezőleg, mondhatjuk hogy az emberi gondolkodás sok tekintetben romboló tendenciájú. Az anyagi melyből legtöbb ember elméjének szerkezetét építi nem egyéb mint a félelem, kudar, szerencsétlenség, pangás, hiány, korlátozottság, betegség, stb., gondolatok, a ezen helytelen gondolatok romboló hatással vannak az egészségre, boldogságra, harmóniára, és a sikerre. Míg az ilyen gondolkodás építő és viszonyokat idéző elő melyek miatt az illető panaszok, s melyeket elküldni igyekezik, saját maga köti ezen viszonyok mindegyikéhez.

Mint az anyagi építésnél úgy az elméleti is, az első és legfontosabb dolog a jó alap; és Krisztus Jézus kijelentette hogy csak az épít az egyetlen megbízható alakra, aki az ő mondásait hallja és gyakorolja. Azt is megmutatta milyen az a ház mely az ilyen alapokra való építésnek lesz az eredménye, a Máté Evangéliumának 7-ik fejezetében, ahol a két építőről szóló hasonlatban olvassuk, hogy habár „ömlött az eső, és eljött az arviz, és fújtak a szelek, és belelőztek abba a házba,” a ház, mely a „köszölkári építetett,” szilárdan, biztosan, és rendületlenül állta ki a vihart.

Hog az anyagi élet zűrzavarában nyugodtan és zavartalanul tudjuk helyetkelt megállni, azért biztosan érdemes gondoskodni a legszebb jóakarattal építeni. És mégis azt mondhatjuk, hogy az emberiségnek nem túlszám, hanem csak kis része fogadott szót, félelem nélkül, a Mester intésének. Ezen engedelmességnek oka az, hogy az emberiség nem tud arról, hogy az igazi ember független mindenfől ami nem hasonlít Istenséghez, a jóhoz; az Istenség és az embernek helyes megértése viszont véget vet az engedelmességnek.

Ha egy kifogásolható becsülettel és tisztá motívummal embert becsülettel és csalással valódnak, miután csak hiedelmek vagy feltételek nyugszik, nincs tényleges alapja, s ezért nem igaz, és így semmi sem rendíthetné meg ártatlanságát vetett meggyőződését. Ha azonban ugyanaz, ember üzleti vesztéséért, kudarcot, szerencsétlenséget, betegséget, vagy bármely más inhamonát szenvedne, valószínűleg elhinné hogy ezen állapotok valódiak, és így azon meggyőződése jutna hogy ő egy szegény, beteg, megkoraoltott, nélkülöző, és diszcordált ember. De a tény az, hogy ezen hamis állapotoknak nincs valódi alapjuk. Azon feltételek vagy hamis hiedelmek alapjuk, hogy az ember anyagi lény, és ezért bűnnek, betegségeknek, és inhamonáknak van alávetve. Amíg ezt a hamis hiedelmet, mint a gondolkodás és cselekedet

del alapját, az igazság meg nem semmisíti, az emberiség tovább is aggodó és félt, gondokkal terhelt és csüggedt fog maradni.

Krisztus Jézus arra tanította az emberiséget hogy Istent „Atyá”-nak szólítsák, és intette őket hogy legyenek tökéletesek miként az Atya is tökéletes. A Krisztusi Tudomány (Christian Science) is ezt tanítja; mert tankönyvének, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures"-nek (Tudomány és Egészség a Szentírás Kulcsával) 259-ik oldalán Mary Baker Eddy így ír: "A tudományos létezés és az isteni gyógyítás krisztusi megértése magába foglal egy tökéletes Alapvetést és eszmét—tökéletes Istent és tökéletes embert,—mint a gondolkodás és bebizonyítás alapját." Ez a tökéletes ember, Istent képmása és hasonlatossága, az egyetlen valódi ember; és az Istent ezen képmása magába foglalja megítélését igazi szellemi egyéniségét. Az Istent az egyetlen Szellem Alapvetést, vagy Elme, és az ember az ő eszméje, ki őt számtalan szellemi ideában, vagy tulajdonságban tükrözi vissza. Ezen eszmék vagy tulajdonságok képezik az egyetlen léteget, melyet maradódnak és jól építhetnek, és ezen tulajdonságok univerzálisak. A végtelen Elmében mindenki megtalálhatja azon helyes eszméket, melyek szükségessé egy elő épületnek az egyén öntudatában való felépítéséhez melyet a rossz szorszelei és a betegség és bajok viharjai sohasem tudnak ledönteni.

Mikor Krisztus Jézus visszavonult társaitól hogy egy pár órát Istennel való csendes együttlében töltöessen, biztosan a végtelen Elméhez fordult és azon Istent eszméket halgaltatott melyek színt nélkül bőségesen folytak az Elméből, s melyeket minden alakzat ember hallhat. Soha sem vitakozott a negatív oldalán. Bármily téves állapot állt vele szemben, pozitív bizalommal nézett szembe. Azon szellemi eszmékből merített melyek igazi egyéniségét és lényegét képezték, a ezen eszmék előtt a bűn, betegség, szegénység, és halál megnyilvánulását, melyeket a hamis gondolkodás (a saját állítása szerint) épített fel, megrendülnek és megdőlnek.

A Krisztusi Tudomány azt tanítja hogy az Elme mindenfől való és legfőbb, s hogy mi a fenséges hatalommal szellemi eszmék használatával élethetünk, mert az Elme minden megad nekünk ami harmóniánkhoz, boldogságunkhoz, és jólétünkhez szükséges. A félelem és aggodalom gondolatok helyett építsünk lehatárit és bizalom gondolatával. A helyes hogy a hiány és korlátozottság sorozatos hiedelmek nevelnek, használnak, mindig növekvő állhatatossággal, az igazi létező végtelen, Istent forrásának gondolatát. Utasítsuk határozottan vissza a betegség és képtelenség gondolatait, és jelentsük ki mindég Istennel, a tökéletes Istent Alapvetésként hatalmát és arra való hajlandóságát, hogy tökéletes eszméjét, az embert, mindennel eljassa ami őt, tisztá, szeretetreméltó, és kiegyelgő. Még ha látszólagos zűrzavar is vesz bennünket körül, az ilyen alkotó jellegű gondolkodás, állhatatosan gyakorolva, öntudatunknak pozitív jellegét fog adni, és egészséget és harmóniát fog jelenlegi életünkben előidézni.

Constructive Thinking

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN THE field of material building, mankind is ever reaching out to greater achievement. Buildings remarkable for their beauty, utility, and loftiness are constantly being planned and erected. Good roads are being extensively constructed, and in many directions of human activity there is abundant evidence of great expansion of thought.

Notwithstanding this outward phase of material progress, can it be said that human thinking in general is truly constructive? On the contrary, human thinking in many respects tends to be destructive. The materials with which many individuals build their mental structure are thoughts of fear, failure, disaster, depression, lack, limitation, sickness, and the like, and these wrong thoughts are destructive to health, happiness, harmony, and success. For such thinking builds up the very conditions which the thinker deplores and is endeavoring to evade, and so makes them a part of his experience.

As in material building, so in mental the first essential is good foundation; and Christ Jesus declared that to hear his sayings and put them into practice was to build upon the only reliable foundation. He also indicated the nature of the structure which would result from building upon such a foundation, for in the parable of the two builders recorded in the seventh chapter of Matthew's Gospel we read that though "the rain descended, and the floods came, and the winds blew, and beat upon" it, that structure which "was founded upon a rock" stood firm, secure, and unshaken by the storm.

To stand secure and undisturbed amid the turmoil of material experience is surely an aim worthy of one's earnestest and consecrated building. Yet it may be said that not the majority but only the few have fearlessly obeyed the Master's admonitions. This lack of obedience is due to ignorance of the real man's exemption from all that is unlike God, good, and it is remedied by a correct understanding of God and man.

Were an individual of high integrity and pure motives to be accused of dishonesty and deceitfulness, he would know that the accusation, resting only on belief or supposition, was without real foundation and therefore untrue, and nothing would shake his conviction of his innocence. Nevertheless, should the same individual experience loss of business, failure, disaster, sickness, or any other inharmonious, he would be likely to accept these conditions as real, and to feel convinced that he was poor, sick, injured, lacking, and disordered. The fact remains, however, that these false conditions have no foundation in reality. They are based upon the supposition of false belief that man is a physical being, and therefore subject to sin, sickness, and discord. Until this false belief as a foundation for thought and action is destroyed by the truth, mankind will continue to be anxious and fearful, burdened and cast down.

Christ Jesus taught men to call

God "Father," and admonished them to be perfect even as the Father is perfect. This is what Christian Science teaches; for on page 289 of the textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written, "The Christlike understanding of scientific being and divine healing includes a perfect Principle and idea,—perfect God and perfect man,—as the basis of thought and demonstration." This perfect man, God's image and likeness, is the only real man; and this true image of God includes the true spiritual individuality of every one of us. God is infinite Spirit, Principle, or Mind, and man is His idea, reflecting Him in countless spiritual ideas or qualities. These ideas or qualities are the only substance with which we can build constructively, and they are universal. In infinite Mind each one can find the right ideas necessary to the building up in individual consciousness of a structure which the winds of adversity and the storms of sickness and discord can never overthrow.

When Christ Jesus withdrew from his fellows to spend hours of silent communion with the Father, he assuredly turned to infinite Mind and listened for the divine ideas which Mind never ceases to pour forth, and which every humble listener can hear. Never do we find him arguing on the negative side. Whatever the erroneous conditions with which he was confronted, he met them with positive assurance. He drew upon those spiritual ideas which were his true selfhood or substance, and before these ideas the manifestations of sin, sickness, poverty, and death, which false thinking had claimed to build up, tottered and fell.

Christian Science teaches that Mind is omnipresent and supreme, and that we can avail ourselves of this sovereign power by utilizing spiritual ideas, for Mind gives all that is necessary to our harmony, happiness, and well-being. Let us, then, build with thoughts of faith and confidence instead of fear and foreboding. Instead of rearing the devastating beliefs of lack and limitation, let us use, ever more and more persistently, thoughts of God's infinite resources of true substance. Let us positively refuse to accept thoughts of sickness or disability, and always declare the power and willingness of God, perfect divine Principle, to provide all that is good, pure, lovely, and satisfying for His perfect idea, man. Even though all around us is seeming chaos, such constructive thinking, persistently practiced cannot fail to bring us into a positive state of consciousness and build up health and harmony in our present experience.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Hungarian.)

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

by MARY BAKER EDDY

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:

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Listed Stock
QuotationsExtremely Narrow
Price Changes In
Listless MarketSome of the Metals Show
Improvement—Stand-
ard Issues Unchanged

By Forrest Price

It was a quiet, solemn day in the market. Had someone smiled it would have caused a commotion on the Stock Exchange.

The total turnover was only 230,000 shares.

There was nothing to account for the extreme dullness or for the listless traders, except that nobody was buying or selling and nobody making money.

Here and there a point or so advanced, but only by some speciality like United Carbon, Wright Aero and Vanadium but for most part price changes were nominal.

American Sugar dropped 2 points.

Du Pont rose 1 1/2 points on announcement of a cash dividend.

This company, owning a large block of General Motors, was expected to declare an extra because of the large extra payment received from General Motors. So nobody was surprised. It lost in the gain.

Moderate activity was enjoyed by Johns-Manville but it advanced only a good fraction. Montgomery Ward, also moderately active, got up a fraction.

New York Central advanced more than a point, Union Pacific 1 and U. S. Steel 2. Fractional declines were frequent.

In the bond market trading was very similar to that of stocks—irregular and very quiet. U. S. Government bonds were especially apathetic.

The price tendency was to slightly lower levels in this department.

Some of the foreign loans, particularly Austrian 7s, were up.

Among the commodities no prices attracted attention by rising to the highest level in the last three years. Wheat rose early, but had a setback on profit-taking. Cotton held relatively steady.

Because business seems to be at the low point of the midsummer is no reason for much of the present pessimism. And yet many people have the habit of getting downcast at the wrong time. Fortunate have been made by men who have had the courage to buy when others were selling.

This applies to all kinds of stock ventures as well as the stock markets. Things are not so bad as they have been made to appear for one reason or another. For instance the drought, although bad enough, has been played up as a devastating influence on business. Standard Statistics says the effects of the drought on business have been over-emphasized. Other authoritative sources say the farm income this year will be the largest in some years.

A fall upturn in business is almost sure to come in another month or so.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (P)—Securities markets were again unsettled today on trading news where only faint ripples were discernible.

Many boardrooms were virtually deserted as the generally silent ticker tape accentuated the inertia in the financial sector.

Stocks as a whole recorded only minor changes, although some of the metals and a few specialties improved.

Shares of United States Smelting got up more than a point, and fractional improvement was shown by such issues as du Pont, American Smelting, Central Electric, Howe Sound, Santa Fe, New York Central, Southern Pacific, American Telephone, Montgomery Ward and United States Industrial Alcohol. United States Steel common and preferred, Bethlehem Steel, Standard Brands and a number of others were somewhat lower. Many stocks were unchanged from their Saturday's closing figures.

Du Pont's Dividend

Declaration of an extra dividend by du Pont, while pleasing, was in line with most prognostications. It had been expected that the company, the largest single holder of General Motors shares, would pass along the extra which had been voted by the automotive concern.

The moderately better tone displayed by American Telephone was said to have reflected the satisfactory six months' earnings statement of the company's New England subsidiary.

Most commission house commentators found that general sentiment toward stocks was still rather uneasy, although some encouragement was derived from the apparent hesitancy of shareholders to liquidate in volume.

With Labor Day only a fortnight away, the majority of usually active traders were inclined to save their ammunition until the trading line is less obscure.

Bonds Steady

The bond market had a steady tone during the early trading today. Dealings were light.

Because of the considerable advance in prices last week buyers were less eager to pick up bonds in either the prime or speculative groups, but if the market lacked support because of this factor, at least it gave no indication of distress from selling pressure.

A comparatively small amount of trading as done in the U. S. Government list at declines of 1-3/4 to 6-3/4 of a point. Treasury 3 1/2s declined 5-3/4 to 101.21, and the 4 1/4s yielded 6-3/4 to 102.22.

Home Owners Loan 4s yielded 5-3/4 to 99.14 while the 3s were down 4-3/4 to 99.3.

Were unimportant in the more actively traded groups. Some of the rails sold a bit lower, Union Pacific 4s easing 1/4 to 97 and Erie 3 1/2s a point to 87. Santa Fe 4s were firm around 102 1/2. Goodyear 5s moderately traded at 101 1/4.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (P)—The report of the U. S. Geological Survey that the production of oil in the United States for the first half of 1934 was 1,141,000 barrels, compared with 1,141,000 barrels in the corresponding 1933 period.

Lumber Mills Business

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (P)—New business booked at lumber mills during the week ended Aug. 11 amounted to 183,000 feet, compared with 202,000 feet in the preceding week, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association. Production amounted to 200,382,000 feet.

Louisville & Nashville

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (P)—Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company for the six months ended June 30 had net income of \$2,992,000 after charges, equivalent to \$17.78 a share on the capital stock, compared with net loss of \$623,967 in the first half of 1933.

Sawfly Stores System

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (P)—Sawfly Stores System for the four weeks ended Aug. 11 had net income of \$11,400, compared with \$11,400 in the like 1933 period. For the 32 weeks ended Aug. 11 sales were \$113,400, compared with \$113,400 in the corresponding 1933 period.

Stock Market Extremely Quiet • Price Changes Narrow

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1934 Range High Low	1934 Range High Low	1934 Range High Low	1934 Range High Low	1934 Range High Low	1934 Range High Low
Adams Express 200 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/4	Am Cable 200 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/4	Am Electric 200 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/4	Am Gas & Oil 200 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/4	Am Ice 200 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/4	Am Int'l 200 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/4
Am Oil 200 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/4	Am Power & Light 200 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/4	Am Radio 200 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/4	Am Steel 200 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/4	Am Sugar 200 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/4	Am Tobacco 200 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/4
Am Wire 200 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/4	Am Zinc 200 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/4	Am Zinc & Lead 200 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/4	Am Zinc & Lead 200 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/4	Am Zinc & Lead 200 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/4	Am Zinc & Lead 200 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/4
Am Zinc & Lead 200 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/4	Am Zinc & Lead 200 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/4	Am Zinc & Lead 200 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/4	Am Zinc & Lead 200 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/4	Am Zinc & Lead 200 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/4	Am Zinc & Lead 200 1/2 7 1/2 6 1/4
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Large Contracts For Construction Awarded in South

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 20.—The Atlanta Chamber of Commerce today announced that it had awarded a contract for the construction of a new building for the Southern Railway System. The building, which will be located in the heart of the city, is to be a modern structure of steel and concrete, and will house the Southern Railway's administrative offices. The contract was awarded to a local contractor, and the estimated cost of the building is \$1,000,000.

U. S. Dollar Higher At \$5.08 3/4 to Pound

LONDON, Aug. 20 (P)—The United States dollar gained 3/4 cent today closing at \$5.08 3/4 to the pound. The opening was firm, and the dollar gradually appreciated under continued bear covering and good commercial demand. Toward the close the dollar was 1/4 cent below the best American offering.

Deposit Increase Of \$23,000,000 In Indiana Banks

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 20.—Confidence in banks has been restored so rapidly in Indiana that deposits have increased \$23,000,000 in a single year, according to a report from the State Department of Financial Institutions today.

Strongly Opposed By Sears, Roebuck

CHICAGO, Aug. 20.—In announcing that its new fall prices are in most cases lower than those quoted in the spring catalogues, Sears, Roebuck & Co. today strongly opposed the charge that it was attempting to fix prices.

Grain Price Rise Cut By Profit-Taking

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 (P)—Grain price advances built up during most of today's trading strength in foreign markets and an increasing demand for cash wheat and corn were checked just before the session's close by a wave of profit-taking.

Power Output For Seven Months Above 1933 Period

NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—The electric subsidiaries of the American Water Works & Electric Company report a power output for the seven months of July totaling 141,217,076 kilowatt hours, as compared with 159,706,676 kilowatt hours for the corresponding month of 1933, a decrease of 12 per cent.

Much Smaller Commercial Apple Crop Is Forecast

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 20.—A commercial apple crop much smaller than usual was forecast at the thirty-ninth annual convention of the International Apple Association held here last week. More than 1,000 persons representing all phases of the business of producing and distributing apples were in attendance.

Cotton Prices

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (P)—The Texas Corporation has notified the New York Stock Exchange that it has acquired and holds at present 1,402,820 shares of the common stock of the Indian Refining Company out of a total of 1,700,000 outstanding shares.

Markets at a Glance

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (P)—The New York Stock Exchange today was listless, with most stocks showing only minor price changes. The total turnover was only 230,000 shares.

Chicago Board

CHICAGO, Aug. 20 (P)—The Chicago Board of Trade today was listless, with most futures showing only minor price changes. The total turnover was only 230,000 shares.

Lumber Mills Business

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (P)—New business booked at lumber mills during the week ended Aug. 11 amounted to 183,000 feet, compared with 202,000 feet in the preceding week, according to reports to the National Lumber Manufacturers Association.

Louisville & Nashville

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (P)—Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company for the six months ended June 30 had net income of \$2,992,000 after charges, equivalent to \$17.78 a share on the capital stock, compared with net loss of \$623,967 in the first half of 1933.

Sawfly Stores System

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 (P)—Sawfly Stores System for the four weeks ended Aug. 11 had net income of \$11,400, compared with \$11,400 in the like 1933 period. For the 32 weeks ended Aug. 11 sales were \$113,400, compared with \$113,400 in the corresponding 1933 period.

Commodity and Money Markets

Domestic Supply Of Cotton Under Recent Seasons

About a Million Bales Under Pre-Depression Averages

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau
NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—According to a report just issued by the New York Cotton Exchange Service the indicated supply of all cottons for this season is 17,013,000 bales.

This is much smaller than recent seasons and about 1,000,000 bales under the average prior to the depression.

A distribution by consumption and exports during this season of the same last season's distribution would bring the stock of cotton in the United States at the end of next July down to a total much smaller than in any recent season, while the distribution of the same size as the pre-depression average would result in a smaller than normal end-season stock.

"The indicated domestic supply of all cottons for this season," says the service, "is computed by adding the August cotton crop estimate, converted to running bales on the basis of average bale weights in the last five years, to the stock of all growths in the United States on Aug. 1, and making allowance for imports and city accumulations. The indicated supply for this season compares with 21,039,000 bales last year, 22,737,000 two seasons ago, and 18,481,000 four seasons ago. In the five seasons from 1924-25 through 1928-29, the domestic supply averaged 18,082,000 bales.

"The distribution of cotton in the United States last season by exports, consumption and domestic supply was 13,293,000 bales, comprised of 7,552,000 bales exported, 5,701,000 bales consumed, and 4,040 bales destroyed. If the distribution this season is no larger than last season, the stock of cotton in the United States at the end of the season would be 3,720,000 bales, as compared with 7,460,000 at the end of last season, and, if the distribution is equal to the pre-depression average of 15,329,000 bales, the end-season stock would total 1,884,000 bales."

Money Markets

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Commerce and Finance

Lists Many Gaps In Data Provided By Corporations

Committee Headed by Gifford Pleads for Protection of Investors

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—That stockholders are entitled to more information from corporations is the substance of a report which has just been submitted by the Committee on Statistical Reporting and Uniform Accounting for the Industry of the Business Advisory and Planning Council—a committee which consists of such well-known executives as Walter S. Gifford, chairman, Pierre S. du Pont and William A. Harriman.

The report will be considered at the next meeting, on Aug. 22, of the executive committee of the council.

Public Concern
The report stresses the fact that, owing to the large part which investment plays in public business life, it is imperative that investors receive complete information concerning business organizations, and points out that the present lack of uniform financial reports has reached the stage where they have become matters of considerable public concern. The committee maintains that the improvement of financial reporting is one of the keys to the solution of the problem of protecting investors.

The basic idea brought forth by the committee is that "the reader of the statements is entitled to assume . . . that a conscientious examination of the accounts has been made and that the judgment of a qualified person has been applied to them. In particular he is entitled to believe that the general impression conveyed by the statements was intended to be conveyed and that it is the right impression; neither technical procedures nor anything else should be permitted to stand in the way of attainment of this fundamental objective. Furthermore, the reader should be able to assume, in the absence of notice to the contrary, that the generally accepted principles of accounting have been adhered to in the preparation of the statement." The report warns, however, against attributing to financial statements a greater degree of certainty than they can possibly possess, owing to the technical, special and mechanical limitations they must meet.

Investors' Welfare
Of current interest is the advocacy of quarterly earnings statements and the preparation of the annual income statements and balance sheets on a consolidated basis with the presentation of accompanying comparative data for previous years. In order that the reader may receive the correct impression from the statements and may be thoroughly informed as to what each item on the report represents, the committee recommends that the stockholders be informed of the accounting rules and principles which have been followed in the preparation of the statements. The committee further recommends that many items be explained fully by footnotes and that more supplementary or explanatory tables be appended to the statements than have been the general custom. The report also advises that in cases where the consolidation or separate listing of items, the decision should be made with the investor's welfare as the primary consideration.

In line with the underlying principle stated in the report that more complete disclosure of financial results of operations and more revealing explanations of company accounting policies are desirable, it discusses in some detail the inclusions and treatment of almost all of the customary items which enter into the income statement and balance sheet. Some of the more important specific recommendations are given below:

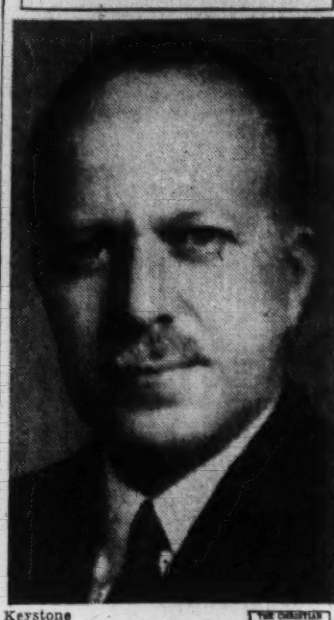
Fixed assets should be reported as a general rule on the basis of cost and a statement announcing that this policy has been followed should be included. There should be either complete avoidance of full and revealing disclosures of any "write-ups and write-downs."

With reference to the reporting of a firm's reacquisition of its own securities, the report advises against listing these as marketable securities and recommends further that a full description of such securities, their market, par or stated value and the amount at which carried should be expressly stated on the balance sheet or disclosed by a footnote. Other investment securities which a company may hold should be described and their basis of valuation explained.

Should Explain Reserves
Special emphasis is placed on the desirability of full explanation of the policy of the reporting firm with respect to "reserves" and the charges and credits to them. The report states "It is coming more and more to be felt that granting that the non-disclosure of reserve provisions may in some sense be in the interest of stockholders, their interest in knowing what provisions have been made is greater. The trend is, therefore, in the direction of more disclosures and this seems desirable." Reserves for depreciation and depletion require complete explanation. Likewise requiring complete disclosure is the item of surplus and the changes made from year to year in it. The report holds especially desirable the separation of surplus arising from paid-in capital, revaluations of assets, or other capital adjustment.

The report urges the inclusion in the statement of information relating to gross sales or gross income and that operating and non-operating income be differentiated. It is further recommended that charges applicable to depreciation and depletion be listed separately, in adequate amounts, and that a consistent policy in determining the amounts be followed from one accounting period to another, or departures from it be clearly explained.

Helps Investors



Walter S. Gifford
President of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

Commodity Prices At Highest Level Since March, 1931

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Whole-sale commodity prices advanced to the highest level since March, 1931, in the week ended Aug. 11, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

The index number increased by 4.10 of 1 per cent, and is now 75.4 per cent of the 1926 average. The present index is 1.2 per cent above the level of a month ago, when the index registered 74.5, 11.45 per cent higher than the corresponding week of a year ago, when the index was 66.4, and 15.4 per cent higher than two years ago, when a level of 65.2 was reached. The increase since the first of the year has been approximately 6 1/2 per cent.

The advance in prices was not widespread. It was mainly confined to three commodity groups, farm products, food and fuel and lighting materials with a minor advance in the miscellaneous group. Five of the 10 major groups covered by the Bureau showed a lower general average and one, chemicals and drugs, remained at the level of the week before. The index of the "All commodities other than farm products and foods" group remained unchanged.

As compared with the low point reached in 1933 all individual commodity groups have shown material advances at wholesale. Farm products show a rise of approximately 17 1/2 per cent, textile products an advance of 40 per cent, and foods a 35 per cent increase. As compared with the 1934 low point, all groups with the exception of hides and leather products and textile products have shown advances ranging from 10 per cent for building materials to more than 17 per cent for farm products.

	Week Ended Aug. 11, 1934	Aug. 11, 1934	Aug. 11, 1933
All commodities	75.4	75.1	65.2
Farm products	87.3	86.6	49.4
Food	75.3	74.7	72.9
Textile products	84.6	85.1	70.2
Building materials	70.8	71.1	62.1
Chemicals and drugs	75.3	75.3	75.4
Miscellaneous	72.1	69.9	64.7
All commodities other than farm products and foods	74.4	74.4	70.0

Advertising Volume Continues to Expand

While the rate of increase in volume of advertising in newspapers has declined somewhat, advertising activity continues at a greater pace than in 1933, according to an analysis of July magazine figures in 77 leading cities prepared by Advertising Age.

Total linage in newspapers in those cities was 116,877,000 for July, 1934, compared with 109,733,000 for the corresponding month of 1933, a gain of 6.4 per cent. Every classification showed an increase except financial advertising, which registered a loss of approximately 24.8 per cent from the 1933 figures.

Retail advertising increased 3,730,000 lines to 59,108,000 lines, a gain of 6.7 per cent. General advertising gained 7 per cent, totaling 21,727,000 lines, and automotive advertising climbed to 9,671,000 lines, a gain of 13.54 per cent. This was an increase of 16.3 per cent, the largest recorded by any classification.

Classified advertising, which is regarded as a good index of employment activity, also showed a slight gain, increasing 807,000 lines to 19,633,000, a gain of 4.3 per cent.

Magazine advertising also continues to rise. Advertising Age reports, July figures for 102 publications registering a gain of 30.6 per cent compared with July, 1933. The total for the month was 1,348,000 lines, an increase of 316,000.

Farmers Can Use Feed Loans to Cut Forage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Emergency feed loans can be used by farmers in the drought areas to hire machinery to cut or to pay for cutting forage crops, according to a statement made by the emergency crop and feed loan section of the Farm Credit Administration.

This step has been taken in the hope that many borrowers will be enabled to have their cheapest source of food for livestock from the fertile Fox River Valley and on to the Valley of the Wisconsin, and northward from Milwaukee County to well above Green Bay, prevailing in various communities.

Steel Operations At Year's Lowest, 22 P. C. Capacity

Outlook Is Uncertain With Prospects for Third Quarter Dull

By H. A. Knight

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, Aug. 20.—With operations in the steel industry at about 22 per cent of capacity, the lowest for the year to date, there is considerable interest as to what are the prospects for improvement. The outlook is far from cheerful, with observers predicting that third quarter will be the dulllest period of the year.

In nearly every direction in which one turns for a possible outlet for steel the situation is not promising. Large tonnage projects for steel appear very limited. Known projects involve 75,000 tons for new dam construction, 41,000 tons of steel for 24 naval vessels, bids on some of which were opened last week. There are several projects ranging from 1000 to 5000 tons in structural steel. One must search long to find many more such prospects.

Rail Purchasing
Though purchasing of steel rails for 1935 delivery should start in September, it is unreasonable to suppose that the carriers can or will duplicate the 1,000,000 tons of purchases of the last season.

Public construction through Federal and other loans cannot be kept up indefinitely. Several of the contemplated projects are very doubtful from an economic standpoint, such as toll bridges where there is already ready ferry service and other bridges nearby and where traffic is already light.

The farm demand for steel looms rather light in view of the drought. Automobile makers will postpone until the last minute the introduction of 1935 models, thus postponing the purchasing of steel as raw material. Though it has been predicted that consumption of tin plate in canning will be 20 per cent in excess of last season, such an optimistic prediction is surrounded by doubt in view of the dry weather and uncertain yields.

The above features of the steel picture are those which are in the shadow. The sun shines on some portions of the picture. In the first place the experiences of the first half of the year must be recalled. Few predicted that 60 per cent operations would be reached during the period, for early in the first half the visible outlet for such consumption was obscure. Since the 60 per cent of gain was reached then, a pace of 40 to 45 per cent for mid-October would seem likely now since that month usually marks the secondary peak for the year.

The iron and steel jobbers, who best have their fingers on the pulse of steel consumption, report that orders are just as numerous as during July and that, furthermore, tonnage per order is increasing, a favorable sign. The Federal housing program is a good potential outlet for large quantities of such iron and steel items as nails, radiators, furnaces, pipe, sheets for gutters and flashing and metal lath.

Buying Movement Likely
Again, current consumption is undoubtedly much better than present production. It is quite possible that surplus stocks which had been acquired by consumers during second quarter, will have become virtually exhausted by the middle of September. A general buying movement may result to build up stocks again.

The history of the steel trade has shown, too, that during times of scarcity of large tonnage prospects miscellaneous buying by the rank and file of consumers is often so persistent as to create brisk conditions. Such purchasing can take place again very easily.

Tin plate operations have declined as suddenly as they advanced, the current pace being 50 per cent of capacity contrasted with 65 per cent about 10 days ago. It will be recalled that the previous stimulus to production had been due to the desire of can makers to stock up with enough containers to pack the meats which the Government is purchasing from drought-stricken areas. However, it was realized that because of the poor crop due to the drought tin plate designed for canning corn can be diverted for the meat pack.

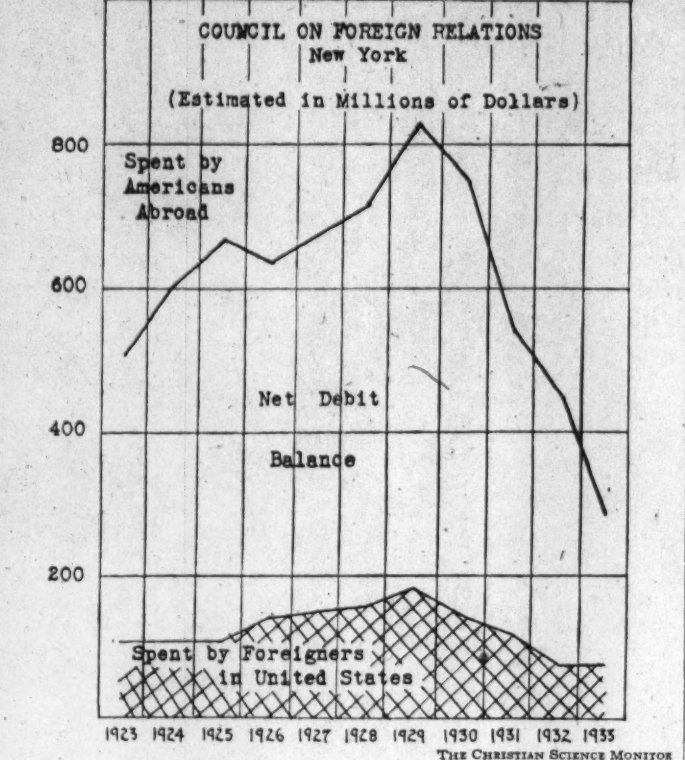
"Steel" estimates last week's operations at only 21 1/2 per cent of capacity, off 6 percentage points from the previous week. "Scanning the immediate horizon," this survey says, "steelmakers can see only prospects for additional Government work and some revival in automobile requirements. To find a counterpart of the doubt that prevails among steel sellers it is necessary to go back to the beginning of the Administration's recovery program."

Parts of Wisconsin Have Visions of Bumper Crops

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 20.—Farmers of eastern and east-central Wisconsin visioned bulging barns and granaries yesterday as they thanked the swiftness of the relief from drought. Bumper crops will fill storehouses in some sections.

All is not milk and honey over the whole of the State—the drought caused serious damage in the western and northern counties—but, like an emerald, the eastern and east-central area shines a brilliant green in the brown sea of drought-seared middle western fields.

U.S. International Accounts Are Aided by Tourist Expenditures



American Outpayments Considered an Extremely Important 'Invisible' Item in Settlements—Recession From 1929 High Checked

After 1929, with the deepening of the world depression, expenditures by American tourists declined at a progressive rate. The decrease from 1929 to 1930 was 7 per cent; from 1930 to 1931, 25 per cent, and from 1931 to 1932, 35 per cent. Preliminary reports for 1934 indicate that this recession has been checked.

The trend of these expenditures and also of expenditures by foreign tourists in the United States during the last 11 years is shown in the accompanying chart. The difference between what Americans spend abroad and what foreigners spend in this country represents the net debit balance of the United States on tourist account. This is called a debit item because it is used to offset the credits accumulated abroad through the surplus of our exports over imports.

The Department of Commerce estimates that the American tourist bill in 1933 was \$154,000,000 less than in 1932. Of this sum, \$82,000,000 is accounted for by the decline of expenditures by American tourists in Canada. The American tourist bill with Canada last year declined 45 per cent, while the bill with the rest of the world declined 27 per cent.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK—Chief interest in Wall Street last week was in the silver news.

At the beginning of the week there was eager speculation as to whether the Treasury would license gold export. Since the revocation of the dollar in February some \$850,000,000 of gold has been brought into the country by bankers and speculators taking advantage of the high American price for gold, while there has been no profit in gold export. The Treasury was even rumored to be considering whether the Treasury would permit gold to flow out as well as in, until last week, when foreign exchange rates rose to levels which reversed the calculable gains on gold movements.

The prompt, almost precipitous action of the Treasury in granting export licenses was even rumored that some of the banks were encouraged to seek licenses—settled some questions, only to raise others. It settled the question of whether the dollar was going to drop immediately below parity or not. News of the grant of the license was enough to restore the dollar's level to last week's and bring down the franc, as it became obvious that the privilege of getting gold for export at a fixed price guaranteed the opportunity to get foreign exchange without bidding up for it.

Scotching Inflation Hopes
In the second place it scotched the inflation hopes of last week. It made it evident that the nationalization of speculative holdings of gold and silver in Wall Street, driving such speculation abroad, and Wall Street opinion is that the eventual effects—which would be to raise the general price level—will be a long time in coming. The expected time when "inflation" is to take effect has been getting further and further ahead, like a man's shadow when he walks away from a light. Meantime cynical opinion in the Street remains doggedly bearish.

The following are a few of the reasons for this bearishness: First it is said that this is another "sound money interlude" before the quarterly financing date on Sept. 15, when \$250,000,000 of Treasury obligations must be refunded, and before the Treasury's Oct. 15 refunding when \$1,200,000,000 of called liberties must be taken care of. In the second place the action of the stock market foreshadows no approaching excitement; it is repeating the pattern preceding each of the repeated declines since February. Steel operations are far below the level of early improvement are fading. The elections will discourage speculation and investment. Business activity shows no improvement after the seasonal adjustment. There were no bond offerings in Wall Street last week at all. Stock market volume for the whole week was only 3,166,000 shares.

On the other hand there is still a booming speculation in grain commodities, chiefly those affected by drought, including hogs, lard, hides, and cotton-seed oil. There is extraordinary interest in the Street in the latest book of Maj. L. B. Angus, the well-known London stockbroker and financial commentator, on "The Coming American Boom." The continuance of the Telephone dividend was noted as indicating optimism on the part of that company's management far exceeding any optimism in the Street. And there was considerable comment on figures published near the end of the week by an investment service showing that the income of the farmers this year will substantially exceed that of 1933, in spite of the drought.

Unfortunately, with the lack of a quill which the last two Congresses have made of our currency system, the understanding of the operation of a metallic standard of standards would be a difficult task—is almost

Canada Outstrips U. S. in Pace Of Business Recovery

Study Shows That Dominion Has Gone Further in Six Out of Eight Fields

Canada, which has, since the low point of 1933, shown a consistently more rapid recovery than the United States, has materially widened its gains during the last few months according to a revised study by Calvin Bullock based on comparative statistics relating to eight broad fields of economic endeavor. The study shows that the Dominion has rapidly outstripped the United States in six out of eight of these fields and points out that this has been accomplished without any noticeable departure from the old orthodox tenets of political economy.

The vitality of the recovery in Canadian general industrial production during the first half of 1934 is beyond dispute, according to the survey, the Canadian index having virtually attained par, in relation to a 1926 normal, at 99.9 in May. This figure declined to 95.2 in June, while United States industrial production reached a top of 89 in March and then declined to 77.3 in June. Canadian production showed a gain of 56.8 from February to June as compared with a gain of 30.3 per cent for the United States in the same period.

While electric power production in the U. S. has expanded to levels nearer pre-depression peaks than any other field, showing a gain of 19 per cent from March to June, Canada's total production has risen to levels far exceeding 1929 peaks, with a gain of 26.8 per cent during the same months. Railroad freight traffic in the Dominion showed a gain of 46.9 per cent during the first six months of this year, as compared to a gain of only 26.9 per cent for the United States. From March to June steel production in Canada showed a gain of 470 per cent, almost doubling the gain registered by U. S. production of 247.5 per cent.

The slightly lower percentage gain from the depression lows shown by bank clearings in the Dominion results solely from the fact that Canada escaped the banking panic of early 1933 which reduced bank clearings in this country to one-quarter of their 1929 monthly average in the month of March. From March to June of 1934, U. S. clearings showed a gain of 40 per cent as against a gain for Canadian clearings of 37.9 per cent. The percentage gain in the show a greater percentage gain from the lows of 1933 only because the advance in this country has been measured from a much more depressed base, registering a gain of 37.8 per cent as against 25.8 per cent for the Dominion.

Construction in the United States from February to June of this year made a gain of 121.0 per cent, or 106 per cent if publicly financed work is excluded, as against a much larger gain for Canada of 288.0 per cent, while the percentage gain in export of the Dominion tripled that of the U. S. from April to June, standing at 190.0 per cent, compared with 62.0 per cent.

In accord with this excellent record of economic recovery in the Dominion, Canadian investments have gained a percentage of 78 per cent, the Canadian stock averages rose during 1934 to a new recovery high of 90.7 in April, topping by an appreciable margin the previous 1933 peak level of 86.5 in July, whereas the U. S. stock index turned downward from 85 in April to 78 in June, and to penetrate its own 1933 high in the previous July. Standard Statistics' 90 stocks registered a gain from March to June of this year of 59.6 per cent. Dominion Bureau's 121 stocks, in Canadian dollars, showed a percentage gain of 78 per cent, in the same period, or, if adjusted to American dollars, a gain of 118.0 per cent.

Germany Now Producing Novel Leather Product

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—A novel leather product is being produced in Germany under the trade name of "woven leather," according to a report from the consul at Frankfurt-on-Main, made public by the Commerce Department.

The process of manufacture which is protected by patents in 15 countries is described as follows: The raw material is light weight sheep skin, such as is otherwise used only for linings. This material may be obtained, ready tanned and colored, from tanners who normally possess an excess of this kind of leather. The skins are cut into square pieces, the edges are beveled for seamless joints and glued together into an endless band. This is cut on a special machine into continuous strips of 5 to 10 millimeter width which is reeled forth. A weaving loom of ordinary design with slight changes to adapt it to the coarse material used, weaves the multicolored strips into a unique fabric in which the warp alone is leather, whereas the weft consists of strong yarn.

The "woven leather" is to be used for shoes, ladies' handbags, upholstery, wall covering and for similar purposes. The "woven leather" is being manufactured in the town of Braunsberg in East Prussia.

Large Oil Properties To Be Sold in September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LOS ANGELES, Aug. 20.—Properties of the Richfield Oil Company and the Pan American Petroleum Company are expected to be sold under government foreclosure proceedings early in September, according to Assistant Attorney-General Blair, in charge of Indian affairs, public lands and buildings.

Utah's 'Ghost Town' Mine Active Again

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, Aug. 20.—"Ghost town," is a throbbing with activity again. The stimulus which awakened the once prosperous gold mining camp from its slumber of 21 long years was the devaluation of the dollar and the resultant higher price of gold in terms of dollars.

What is happening to Mercur is happening to "ghost camps" throughout the West, but this striking example of what the Government's monetary policy is doing for old mines, long ago given up as valueless.

With gold at the old fixed price of \$20.67 an ounce, the size ore bodies at Mercur are just rock. But with the metal reprieved at the new statutory figure of \$35 an ounce, "thar's gold in them hills" again.

Realizing this, a group of mine operators recently purchased for \$375,000 the claims and old "dig-dug" where George H. Darr, ex-Secretary of War, once had extracted a fortune. An additional \$300,000 will be spent for mine development and \$800,000 for a mill to treat a potential ore tonnage of 2,500,000, which at the current price of gold is worth about \$6 a ton.

Manchurian Prices Dictated by World Price Conditions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARBIN.—One of the greatest peculiarities of prices on Manchurian products is the fact that the level of these prices is not in any way governed by local factors such as the quantity of seed sown, the crop, etc., but by entirely outside conditions. Thus it has often happened that when the crops were very large the prices were also very high, this being the case in the season of 1928-1929, while, on the other hand, there have been cases when poor crops have been sold at low prices.

As a matter of fact, the prices for soy beans, which is the main product of Manchuria, depend on the world price of oil seeds, principally linseed and cottonseed. At present prices for Manchurian products are almost entirely affected by the customs policy of most of the large importing countries, more particularly Germany, while the cost of freight from Manchuria to Europe has also much to do with the price of beans in the interior of the country. Added to this there is also the question of currency, as in Manchuria silver is the adopted currency of the country, and local prices thus fluctuate considerably according to the price of silver in the world market.

It is a curious thing that these rather complicated influences are felt not only by soy beans, but that fluctuations in soy beans affect the prices of other cereals. This may be explained to a certain extent by the fact that after the prices for beans rise, the producers endeavor to increase their bean sowings, this causing a shortage of production of other grains and consequently a rise in their price. In this manner, though the European markets have no interest whatever in Manchurian grain (a kind of sorghum) or millet, the prices of these in the local markets are practically fixed by the market prices of London and Hamburg.

There is, however, one cereal which does not so closely follow the prices of soy beans and that is wheat, which deviates very little as regards the quantity of sown area each year.

Ford Co. Dearborn Plant to Be Doubled

DETROIT, Aug. 20.—The Ford Motor Company, it was announced today, has signed orders for \$5,500,000 of new capital improvements, including a 110,000-kilowatt generator, a high-pressure boiler, a 15,000-kilowatt turbine generator and auxiliary equipment.

The announcement said the power capacity of the Dearborn plant was being doubled, and that the expansion has been necessitated by enlargement of the steel plant there, started some time ago. Increased mine operations and greater consumption of coal are included in the plans, and it is estimated that when all collateral requirements are fulfilled for the additional improvement, the Ford Company will have expended \$10,000,000 with other concerns for machinery and services.

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Business and Industry

Officials Assert Farm Debt Act Is Little Used

Excessive Burdens Being Adjusted by Voluntary Conciliation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20.—Government officials are now predicting that the Frazier-Lemke Act, which caused such a furor when it was passed in the eleventh hour of the last Congress, will be little used. The Act would expedite the revision of farm debts without majority creditor consent.

According to the Farm Credit Administration the county adjustment committees are proving such a success in ironing out difficulties between farmers and their creditors that the Frazier-Lemke Act has had little effect.

Forty-two states now have county farm debt committees appointed by state governors to secure voluntary settlements of farm debts between debtors and creditors. If they are unable to secure a voluntary settlement, the debtor's next step is to go to the federal conciliation commission in his county, provided for by a bill passed by the last session of Congress. This commissioner attempts to work out a settlement that will be accepted by a majority of the creditors and if he is successful may make the settlement binding on the unsecured minority creditors.

The experience in farm debt settlement so far indicates that by far the great majority of cases of excessive indebtedness may find immediate solution through voluntary conciliation," say Farm Credit officials.

Pierce-Arrow Files Reorganization Plan

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 20.—The Pierce-Arrow Motor Car Company announces through William Baldwin, its advertising representative, application had been made in federal court for reorganization of the concern under the new bankruptcy law, with the present management continuing in control.

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The Children's Page

The Ranger's Tree Planting Club

By Jo Rumble
Chapter II

Recruiting an Army of Planters

THE ranger was right about the rain. It showered all night and several times the next morning. Between showers the boys gathered pine cones and piled them around the stove to dry out. When the burrs were dry, they cracked them open and took the pine nuts (pinons) out of them.

Other boys in near-by cabins grew interested in seeing Bobby and Edward so busy, and asked what they were doing.

Bobby explained: "We are going to plant a mountain that burned off. Would you like to help?"

They were all eager to help, of course, so between showers the crowd grew and grew. By mid-afternoon the sun came out and 16 happy boys began making plans for the next day's planting.

"The ranger is going to take us; but we'll have shovels, sacks of nuts and our lunches, besides ourselves. There won't be room for all of us."

"Then who's going?" asked one of the younger boys wistfully, "just the big boys?"

"No," Edward objected. "We little kids can plant as many as you big kids."

"We must all go. We need a lot of planters," Bobby said. Mr. Stoner was reading on the front step. He laid down his paper and asked, "What is all this about planting?"

"The ranger told us," Bobby replied, "of a mountain where a forest fire had burned off the timber. We are going to plant a lot of trees and wild flowers and things."

Some Day a Forest

"And some day it will be a beautiful forest like this," Edward cried, "and the birds will come back and build their nests, and there will be bears and deer and squirrels and everything."

"I'm a pretty good planter myself," Mr. Stoner said. "Would you let me come in on it?"

Bobby saw his opportunity. "We might if you would bring your automobile, Uncle Ralph," he said.

"Then that is fixed," Mr. Stoner agreed. "What are you going to use for coverage?"

"What do you mean, Dad?" Edward asked.

"If your mountain has no underbrush or grass, it will wash terribly."

"Yes, I know, the forest ranger told us that there were gulleys washed by the rain."

"Then how do you expect your pine seeds to stay put?" Bobby asked.

"Grass catches hold easily. Then the grass holds the shrubs, and the shrubs help hold the young trees."

"Sure, we'll have to have some grass seed, fellows!" Edward said. "What kind shall we get, Dad?"

"Timothy is the best grass; and manzanita the best shrub. Mustard would be excellent cover; it spreads quickly and covers a lot of ground in a few weeks."

"Come on, you fellows, let's take up a collection and go over to the village and get seed. I have 35 cents," Bobby said.

Grass Seed From the Village

All the boys chipped in their nickels and named Bobby, Edward and another boy Ray, as a committee to buy the seed. The three boys started to the village.

"Buy your seed and leave it over there," Mr. Stoner told them, giving them a dollar. "I'll pick it up when I go over for the mail."

The boys walked to the village around the edge of the lake, throwing pebbles into the gentle lapping waves and talking about their new adventure.

"Did the ranger ask you to plant the mountainside?" Ray asked.

"Well, no," Bobby answered. "We plant some pinons, somewhere," Bobby answered.

"How come?"

"We saw a squirrel working at a pine cone and we got to thinking about how nice pine trees are, and how we would like to plant them," Edward explained.

The boys looked at the tall trees on the hillside.

"They are fine, big fellows, aren't they?" one of them said.

"Wouldn't it look awful if there were no trees here—just bare ground and rocks?" Bobby said.

"Nobody would want a cabin where there wasn't any shade," Ray answered.

"Or squirrels!" Edward added.

As if in answer to Edward's remark, a large gray squirrel landed almost at their feet.

"Oh, look! He fell out of the tree!" Ray cried. "But I guess he isn't hurt; he can run all right."

"He didn't fall. I saw that little fellow up there kick him out!" Bobby answered.

"That little chap? He isn't big enough!" Edward cried, looking at the small bright-eyed little fellow now peering at them so seriously.

King of the Squirrels

"That's a Douglas," Bobby explained. "He is the king of squirrels, even if he isn't the largest. We don't see many of them around camps. They are more shy than the Grays."

Just then the little Douglas ran with lightning speed to the end of the limb, leaped into the air, shot across an opening like an arrow and caught the limb of a near-by tree.

"That is going some!" Bobby said. "You know the Douglas squirrel is a great planter. He lives in the hollow of a tree; but he digs holes in

the ground and puts pine nuts in them, and a lot of them grow. An army of those little fellows could plant our mountain in no time."

"Why don't they?" Edward asked. "They don't go there because there are no trees, I guess."

"Oh, well, we'll do it. If the squirrels planted all the trees, we wouldn't have so much fun," Edward answered.

And the other boys agreed.

[To Be Continued Next Monday.]

Prince Michael At School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bucharest, Roumania
THERE is surely no schoolboy in the world whose progress is being watched with greater and more widespread interest than that of little 12-year-old Prince Michael of Roumania.

Most boys think it quite enough for their reports to be read by their fathers and mothers, but the result of the Prince's examinations are known all over the land. It was the King's original idea to surround his son with boys of the lower middle class, especially the poor, but later he decided to gather together in the royal school the most brilliant boys he could find, regardless of their social standing, and you can imagine how Michael has to hustle in order to keep at the top!

When the professor during the oral French test asked the young Prince what subjects he liked best, he was somewhat surprised to be told "Music and Drawing," but still more surprised at the reasons given. Music, the small Prince said, made him think and dream of the sweetest things in life, and drawing he loved because, after making a sketch of anything beautiful, the subject stayed with him. Michael, however, does not confine himself to subjects of beauty, but delights in making calculations.

When asked by another professor what sports he likes best, he replied without hesitation, "Aviation and motor driving." He is a good mechanic, and took highest honors in the subject at the examination, being far ahead of the other 11 boys in the royal school.

During the summer the Prince drove the entire school, boys and masters, 60 miles in a big auto-bus over a rough road to a picnic. On the way he noticed a number of officers gathered about a tank in an artillery camp, and stopped to look at it. For he had never seen one before. After examining it closely he climbed into the tank and drove it all over the camp ground with the air of an old hand, to the great astonishment of all present.

Earlier in the year he spent a week-end at the sea, where he played on the sands with three little boys who were complete strangers to him. It so happened that quite recently, while driving the little Ford car that was given to him for his good work at school, he saw one of the boys walking with his father along one of the boulevards. The Prince immediately drew up, got out and, shaking hands, asked about the other two boys. He had not forgotten their names.

Michael is a favorite with everyone. He is thoughtful, kind and generous; in fact, one of his mas-



"Hallo! Little 'Uns," Says the Great Dane, But the Small Dachshund Puppies in the Cardboard Box Seem to Be a Bit Anxious About the Amount They Will Have to Grow if They Are Ever to Catch Up With Their Enormous Friend.

ters says he is the most generous and thoughtful boy he has ever known. He is extremely friendly, and never forgets a playmate.

The King insists that all the boys in the royal school shall be taught to do manual work of some kind during their courses. Michael has made a metal aeroplane and a hammer which are now being exhibited and are causing much interest among the children of Roumania.

According to the present arrangements, the Royal school will continue for another six years. The Lycée course which the boys are taking lasts for eight years, but two have already passed. At the end of the course most of the boys expect to enter professional schools, but whatever they do and wherever they go they may be sure that the boy who will one day be King of Roumania, will still remain their friend.

F. E. S.

A Treasure Hunt on the Farm

In each of the following sentences you will find the name of something to be found on a farm:

1. Did you grab Arnold's hat by mistake?
2. First read how he attained success.
3. You were either sixth or seventh.
4. Strive to be first through a year.
5. You may put my cap on Don.
6. We polished the floor yesterday.
7. She sent the calico when I phoned.
8. Did Jack bring a terrier for Bobby?
9. The squirrels cache nuts for winter.
10. Did you plant cabbage or chard?



How He Is Enjoying His Ice Cream Cone! But Such Things Are Not For Small Peterkin—Too Sticky!—and So His Face, You See, Is Carefully Turned Away That He May Not Know What He Is Missing.

Insect Musicians and Their Ways

By M. Louise Hastings

NATURE has begun her mid-summer orchestra and has raised her baton for tiny musicians to play their symphonies. Millions of fiddlers are tuning their instruments in the fields, and by the roadsides, and in our yards. We do not always see them, and often we do not hear them, because we are thinking of other things. But there is the music of insects all around us. If our ears are tuned to these tiny sounds, we hear them, no matter what we are doing or thinking.

Insects do not sing like birds. They have no vocal cords. Their music does not come from their throats, and yet insects are very musical. How do they make their sounds? It is with their wings and legs! Their music is made with special organs, most of which correspond to drums.

Grasshoppers in Varying Keys

One group of insect musicians is the grasshopper. They are the most numerous of nature's fiddlers. Every kind of grasshopper has a tune all his own and, as we have several dozens of species in America, there is quite a difference in their music. Of course, most of us do not get many of these differences when we listen to them, but if we should make a study of grasshopper sounds, we might discover them.

Here is a queer thing—grasshoppers, like people, are often left-handed as well as right-handed, and while they all play the same family tune, they do it in a different way and often vary the key. Some play their music high, some play in low tones. The locusts and their relatives merely scrape their wing cases with their thighs. The rest of the grasshopper and locust group fiddle with their wing cases alone. One wing case acts as the string and sounding board, and the other wing case is the bow. One species of grasshopper plays on two fiddles at a time. The strings are the front wings, and the bows are the hind legs. Try to find grasshoppers fiddling. They will not mind if you watch them.

There are many kinds of crickets and some are more musical than others. Quite a few species are common, and there are tree crickets as well as ground crickets. Some sing all day and some all night, but a warm moonlight night is the best time for cricket music. How do these little neighbors of ours make their shrill chirps? They chirp with their wings! The sound is made by rubbing together the superior wings, which are hard and glassy and have a rough edge.

Our common black cricket, which most of us know best of all, never seems to tire, and he fiddles music that is so shrill and clear that we can never mistake it for anything else. The mole cricket is the double bass of the insect orchestra. He has the lowest music of all. Perhaps he plays the cello.

By the end of June we begin to hear crickets. Somebody is sure to say, "Why, the cricket never begins to sing until autumn!" That is not correct. His music may not be so loud, but he starts his music early. Do you know the sound of the cricket, and have you ever watched one performing?

The Cicada's Music

Do you know the harvest fly? Another name for this insect is cicada. He sings on very hot days. He is a tree-top musician when he performs, but the first 10 years of his life are spent underground.

The cicada has two musical "boxes" called "chapeles." They are spoken of as "the church." Each chapel contains a tiny drum whose head is pressed in and out, instead of being beaten like drums in our orchestras. This makes the long drawn-out sound.

There are other members of this midsummer orchestra, and each one adds his bit to the whole chorus. There are mosquitoes! Un-

like flies and beetles, who "hum" by beating the air with their wings, the mosquitoes have an apparatus at the base of each wing—a violin and a bow.

And then the katydids. Such wonderful music as they give—thousands of them "singing" all at the same time! They rub the filelike

surface of their upper wing over a scraper on the right wing. It is worth taking an evening drive through a woodsy region to hear this orchestra.

It is a good idea to train our ears to the sounds of nature's voices. There is music in the wind and rain, in the forest and in the running stream. Insects' "voices" are musical, too. All are nature's symphonies. A good time to begin this ear training is in August. How many of nature's musicians do you really know?

Figaro Finds a Friend

A True Story

EARLY one morning when the African sky was outlined in blue and gold, and the sun rose like a blazing beacon over the rim of the world, a little gray monkey, playing a game of "Touch" up in the tree-tops, slipped and fell.

From the boughs above came the chattering of his comrades. They did not realize that the little monkey could not move, and were cross with him for not hurrying back to resume the game. Some of the bolder ones rained down twigs and nuts on the unhappy little gray monkey, who was so young that his patchy coat was still very fine and silky. In a burst of loneliness he called as loudly as he could, and his call for help was answered by a man who understood the ways of wild folk.

A Home for Figaro

The small monkey immediately sensed that the stranger was his friend and had come to help him, and so, when he was picked up he made no effort to escape but nestled trustfully in the arms that bore him to a tent. There he was given food and drink and tucked up in a cozy bed. And that was the beginning of the friendship between Toni Formilli and Figaro his monkey.

The days passed happily. Figaro was always at liberty to go where he felt inclined, but he had no desire to leave his friend. When Formilli traversed the jungle ways Figaro went with him. Sometimes he would swing from branch to branch above the man's head. Sometimes he ran chattering beside him. More often than not he preferred to perch on Formilli's shoulder. He felt very safe there.

When darkness enveloped the jungle, the man and the monkey shared a blanket, and often Figaro would curl up in his friend's arms as the voices of the African night reached him, voices as strange and primitive as the heart of Africa itself.

Voices of the Night

The staccato cough of a hunting leopard, the roar of a lion, the trumpeting of an elephant, the jackal's mournful wail, the mocking laughter of the hyena and the high whinnying call of a zebra would often make Figaro shiver, and feeling that shiver his master would tickle the impish head and murmur soothingly to the little creature.

One afternoon Formilli was walking over some rocky ground when he slipped and fell heavily. There he lay with the African sun beating down upon him and many hours before sundown would bring the grateful coolness of evening.

And where was Figaro all this time? Suddenly, between the boulders, he saw the faithful little friend coming toward him. The monkey's arms were clasped tightly round a cocoon which he hugged to his furry breast. He was chattering excitedly.

Upon reaching his master, he split the nut open as only a monkey can. The two halves were brimming with milk, and very carefully Figaro lifted one up so that Formilli could drink. Then he offered the contents of the other half, and soon he was speeding away to find more nuts.

By the time the sun sank in a

blaze of splendor the man was able to regain his tent, and soon all was well again.

Thereafter the two were inseparable, and when at length Toni Formilli had to return to a great city, Figaro went with him, and as far as I know he is with him today.

I. S. R.

The Mail Bag

Johannesburg, Transvaal, South Africa.

Dear Editor:
This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. My Granny has read me many letters from the Mail Bag and I enjoy them so much. I love the Children's Page and love cats and dogs. I would like to hear from some girl about my age. I am 7 years old and am in standard I. I love Snubs and Waddles and Tiddlywinks very much.

Love to the Editor,
Pat Doreen G.
[Thank you for your beautifully written letter. Pat—Ed.]

Granby, Massachusetts

Dear Editor:
I like the Monitor. I always enjoy reading Snubs and Waddles and the stories. I should be so happy to get a letter from Alex C. in South Africa.

I am glad the Monitor goes all over the world. It is nice to go out to the mail box and get the mail and see the Monitor.

I am 9 years of age and live on a farm. We liked the stories of Ginger. A friend of the Monitor,
Arthur Elliott B.

Swan Lake, Mississippi

Dear Editor:
This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I enjoy the Children's Page very much, and attend the Christian Science Sunday School, 33 miles from home. I have lots of fun riding Billy, my pony. I live on a plantation, so I ride out in the fields and watch the corn, hay and cotton grow. Our dog goes with me and enjoys his run through the fields.

As I like to get and answer letters, I hope to hear from boys my age (9) from everywhere.
With love to all the Mail Baggers,
Paul K.

Santa Cruz, California

Dear Editor:
This is the first letter I have written to the Mail Bag. I am 11 years old and have two sisters younger than I am.

Santa Cruz is a small summer resort about 80 miles from San Francisco. We live near the beach and often go in swimming.

I go to the Christian Science Sunday School and enjoy it very much. I would like to correspond with someone my own age from any part of the world.
Mildred C.

Rules for Correspondence
1. Letters to Mail Bag correspondents should be included in an envelope stamped and partially addressed and mailed to the Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. The Editor will see that the addresses are completed and that the letters are forwarded to their destinations. A note giving the full name and address of the sender must also be included. Do not write in asking for names and addresses.

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Battleships . . . baseball . . . who's who and why in the "Brain Trust" . . . O'Duffy of Ireland and his "blue shirts" . . . crime and how to check it . . . these are a few of the topics which have recently appeared. Forthcoming articles include "The Englishman: Haughty or Merely Shy?" by Harold Nicolson; "Clipping the Wings of Fear," by Rufus Steele; "Home in Shantytown," by Kate M. Archibald; "Canada's New Deal," by Bruce Hutchison, and many others.

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All Nature



Chipmunk

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

HAVE you ever heard a chip-
munk sing? Perhaps it might
better be called a "recita-
tion"; but the musical chirping notes
do have variations, especially when
two or more "munks" get together
and begin discussing matters of im-
portance. From the chip-chip-chip-
chip notes has come the common
name chipmunk.

To see its bright eyes flashing,
cheek pouches swelled to twice the
size of the creature's head, and legs
pumping a thousand strokes a min-
ute as chipmunk heads for its home in
the rocks, is to realize that here is
certainly a busy little fellow just
bubbling over with spare energy.
Watch chipmunks talk together. No-
tice how much the tail is used in em-
phasizing speech. It seems as though
this member were hooked up directly
with the vocal cords, so that strum-
ming on these organs would set the
gesticulating caudal extremity in ac-
tion.

The eastern chipmunk is a small
mammal about nine inches long
(nose to tip of tail). Its coat is a red-
dish-brown or rust with tawny-brown
on the sides and cheeks. Five black
bands run down the back from the
head to the tail. The underparts are
whitish.

Its home is underground, usually
a series of tunnels with openings
(nose to tip of tail). Its coat is a red-
dish-brown or rust with tawny-brown
on the sides and cheeks. Five black
bands run down the back from the
head to the tail. The underparts are
whitish.

Estella M. S.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Either, or (J. L. Y.)—The corre-
spondent submits the following sen-
tence from a news article:

It should be remembered that . . .
this corporation, like all the others,
can either meet as a whole or by sec-
tions.

Although the rule is often disre-
garded by writers of repute, cor-
relative conjunctions (conjunctions used
in pairs, such as "either" and "or,"
"neither" and "nor," "both" and
"and," etc.) should be followed by
similar sentence elements. For ex-
ample, in "Either the man or the
boy must come," nouns (preceded by
articles) follow both "either" and
"or." In "He will either run or walk,"
verbs follow both correlative con-
junctions. In "She is either happy or
excited," adjectives follow the con-
junctions. In "She put it either in
the trunk or in the closet," preposi-
tional phrases follow the conjunc-
tions.

With this in mind, the fault in the
sentence submitted is apparent: the
last part should be recast to: "can
meet either as a whole or by sec-
tions." (prepositional phrases used
adverbially—modifying "meet"—fol-
lowing each of the correlative con-
junctions).

Note, however, that if "either" is
to be followed by "meet," the alterna-
tive idea introduced by "or" must
also be a verb; for example: "either
meet as a whole or disband."

Second subject introduced by "to-
gether with" (Mrs. M. O. N.)—The
inquirer submits the following state-
ment:

The Mother Church, together with
its branches, constitutes the Christian
Science denomination.

The statement is grammatically
correct, because a second subject in-
troduced by "together with," "in-
cluding," "as well as," "with," or
"no less than," does not change the
number of the first subject. How-
ever, such second subjects take on a
very secondary or relatively unim-
portant tone; for example: "The
house, together with its attached
garage, was sold." We should, there-
fore, be both grammatically and
factually correct if we recast the
sentence to:

The Mother Church and its branches
constitute the Christian Science de-
nomination.

August
Anniversaries

Rearrange the jumbled letters
into names of famous people whose
anniversaries are in August.

1. Aug. 4 YPREC SYBIES YEELSH
2. Aug. 6...DEFARL NOTSYNNE
3. Aug. 10...TEEBRH VOORRE
4. Aug. 13...TEPURR KREBOO
5. Aug. 14...NJOH WAGRYLOTH
6. Aug. 15...TEWARL STCOO
7. Aug. 17...VADDI CETTKORC
8. Aug. 19...LOIRLEV GHIRTW
9. Aug. 25...REBT RAHTE
10. Aug. 29 VILORE LEEDLNW SHOLEM

(The answers appear elsewhere.)

Parables of Safed the Sage

The Ethiopian Maiden and the Alarm Clock

The Christian Science Monitor is indebted to the estate of William E. Barton for
the privilege of republishing certain of his delightful Parables of Safed, which
have appeared in other periodicals under copyright.

NOW in the Synagogue where I minister is there a good man with a
Conscience like that of a Gadfly, and the Misdirected Zeal of a
Flea, inasmuch that he is always Stirring Things up.
And it is his wont to rise in the congregation when it is assembled for
Prayer and for Waiting upon the Lord, with oftentimes more Waiting than
Prayer, to say:

This Church should Rouse itself
and waken to its Opportunity. We
should be Active. We should not con-
tinually live at This Poor Dying
Rate.

And all that he saith is Very True,
and Very Irritating, and Very In-
effective.

For those whom he thus ad-
dresseth are those of the Saving
Remnant who already are aroused,
or who have slumbered in Prayer
Meeting since the World Began, and
can continue to ride in their Spirit-
ual Pullman until it reacheth the
Grand Terminal of Heaven, and
they will never do any one any
Harm.

But all the activity of this Good
Brother's is geared to no Productive
Machinery. If Cutteth No Ice.
Now there came a time when his
Wordy Exhortation got upon my
Nerve. And I spake unto him, saying,
If thou desirest the Church to
Rouse, then Rouse thou thyself, and
be silent, but Saw Wood. For there
were better things for thee to do
than to Run thy Vocabulary in
High Gear and never slip thy
Clutch into anything that will
make thine own wheels go around.

For thou hast been right where thou
art, in the middle of the Road,
honking thy horn to others to
Speed Up ever since I have known
thee. Yea, and every little Christian
in the Church doth get somewhere
in his little Ford Car, save thou
only. And thou occupiest Valuable
Roadspace, and usest the whole
power of thy Six Cylinder Lungs in
Honking up other Christians who
need it not.

And he was amazed, and he an-
swered me nothing.

And I spake unto him this para-
ble, saying,

Thou art like unto an Alarm
Clock which Keturah bought, and
presented it unto the Ethiopian
Maiden who wrought in her
Kitchen, that she might Rise and
Cook the Breakfast while we slept.

For that Alarm Clock did assuredly
wake at an unearthly hour every
morning everyone in the house save
only the Ethiopian Maiden.

And after I had thus spoken, it
was as long as Six Weeks before
this Good Brother did again speak
in the meeting for Prayer and for
Waiting upon the Lord.

Monitor Camera Club Silhouettes



Frank S. Wilson, Huntington Park, Calif.
BEACH POSE

Camera Club
Comments

By Walter S. Jordan, Monitor Staff
Photographer

THIS group of silhouettes shows
what may be accomplished by
this type of lighting. Whenever the
light is low, either in the morning
or late afternoon, and especially if
light clouds obscure the sun, pictures
may be made against the light, giv-
ing the same effect as in this group.
They are not strictly silhouettes, for
there is detail visible; but for pur-
poses of classification they may be
so considered. (The lens must be
stopped down and a quick exposure
used.) They are more pleasing than
regular silhouettes in that they tell
a story as well as provide a pleasing
lighting.

"Beach Pose." The only weakness
in this is that the figure cuts di-
rectly through the center of the
picture. The suggestion of ocean
picture helps to tell a story. The pose is
graceful, and exposure was well
timed. You will note the shadow at
the bottom of the picture, which
shows the position of the strong
light.

"On Guard." What could be more
graceful than the pose of this dog?
All curves, and the outline of the
mountains to accentuate them! The
cloud in the background, barely
visible in the reproduction, was an
especially strong part of the origi-
nal print. It produced an effect of
distance which is lacking in the
newspaper.

"Waiting for the Sunrise." Some
more of the right margin should
be eliminated. The size of the
figures against the sky gives the ef-
fect of wide open spaces and sug-
gests an interesting story.

In Lighter Vein

Salesmen Both

A distinguished-looking man was
seated in a railway compartment
when a fellow passenger leaned for-
ward and said: "Pardon me, sir, but
I seem to know your face."

"Ah, yes, no doubt," said the
other. "But I'm traveling incognito."

"Really," said the inquisitive pas-
senger. "I'm traveling in 'jam.'"

Pearson's.

Beggar: "Could you spare a nickel,
madam? I have not eaten a morsel
of food today."
Lady: "Ah, we are all having our
tribulations! Imagine! I have just
been obliged to give up my opera
box!"

Birth of Literature

"I would like to write a novel."

"Do you know how to write?"

"Oh, I shall use a typewriter."

Il Travaux.

The Peace Afterward

"Do you like children?"

"Yes, they make the house so calm
and peaceful when they have gone
to bed."

Wochenschau.

Taken In

Guest: "Do you operate a bus sta-
tion between the hotel and the railroad
station?"

Manager of Ritz Hotel: "No, sir."

Guest: "That's strange. All my
friends said you would get me com-
ing and going."

Daily Anecdote

Reply in Kind

DR. JEGGON, afterward Bishop of
Norwich, was one time master
of Benedict College, Cambridge,
Eng. On one occasion he punished
all the pupils for some general
breach of regulations. Being unwill-
ing to take the fines collected for
his personal use, he used the money
to whitewash the walls of the college
hall. Soon one of the pupils hung
the following lines on the wall:

Dr. Jeggon, Benet's College master,
Broke the scholars' heads, and gave the
walls a plaster.

Dr. Jeggon, finding the paper,
Wrote beneath:

Knew I the lad that writhes these lines in
bravery,
I'd commend him for his wit, but whip
him for his knavery.

Quotation for
Today

BE JUST, and fear
not. Let all the
ends thou aim'st at
be thy country's, thy
God's, and truth's.
—SHAKESPEARE

Anniversaries Answers

1. Percy Bysshe Shelley.
2. Alfred Tennyson.
3. Herbert Hoover.
4. Rupert Brooke.
5. John Galsworthy.
6. Walter Scott.
7. David Crockett.
8. Orville Wright.
9. Bret Harte.
10. Oliver Wendell Holmes.

I Record only
the Sunny Hours

Fidelity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Long Beach, Calif.

IN A small town near here there
lives a little three-year-old girl
to whom the word "school" sug-
gests endless enchantment. She
could never understand why she had
to remain at home all day, while
Junior and Virginia rushed away to
this mysterious house directly after
breakfast. The day without brother
and sister would seem long and
lonely; but, of course, there was
always Pal, a devoted little terrier,
who always did the best he could to
keep Mary Lou contented.

One day Mary Lou decided that
she could not wait any longer to
discover what "school" meant, and
where it was. So with Pal at her
heels she slipped away to investi-
gate for herself. After a very long
time they came to a big building.
She and Pal entered the big, open
door. Up and down the lower halls
they wandered, and in and out of
strangely empty rooms, which gave
no hint whatever of any living
thing; for Mary Lou and Pal were
not in a school but in a large office
building damaged by the earth-
quake of over a year ago, and con-
demned to stand empty and idle
until the owners could afford its re-
construction.

Finding no children downstairs,
the truant trudged upstairs. But
the dusty upper halls were long and
Mary Lou's short legs grew weary
in her search, until finally she was
lost in a labyrinth of empty, echoing
rooms.

Meanwhile, at home, Mary Lou
had been missed, and a frantic
search was made to find her. No one
had chanced to see the little girl
and her dog enter the empty build-
ing. Up one street and down another
the distracted searchers went, but
not a trace could they find of the
pair.

Finally, from a distance, someone
heard the faint barking of a dog.
Following the sound, the searchers
came at last upon the big vacant
building, where, from an upper win-
dow, with just the tip of its head
visible, the little terrier bravely
broadcast his tiny mistress's plight.
Rushing inside, the rescuers found
the terrified and bewildered child,
whose head had failed by several
inches to reach the tall window sill.
Faithful little Pal had finally con-
trived to get his two front paws
against the window ledge, and, thus
supported, had persistently called
for help until help came.

Meaning, at home, Mary Lou
had been missed, and a frantic
search was made to find her.

Editorials

Fear—the Enemy

The World's Week

ONE who seeks to discern a pattern of meaning in what the world is doing may not always discover in the week's news any plain design, yet may easily trace the warp and weft of fear and hope which form the fabric of events. Often fears seem to predominate or at least to lie more on the surface. They did in the news of the last seven days.

Headlines, where they were not concerned with crime and scandal, continued in the United States especially to be filled with alarms of industrial strife. Most prominent was the fear that textile unions would force a walkout of 500,000 workers, but apprehension also arose from smaller strikes already dotting the country and from the possibility that the steel industry would abandon its NRA code.

Passing almost overnight from fear of crop surpluses to fear of shortages due to drought, America was expecting higher food prices. Labor, anticipating that living costs would rise faster than wages was demanding the revival of CWA, while the Government was afraid profiteers would get more benefit than the farmers.

Foreign news was tinged nearly everywhere with fear. In London hope was fading that last summer's world agreement among producers would operate to improve conditions. In Germany, the plebiscite conducted under the menace of treason charges against all who voted "Nein" hardly allayed the sense of dread under which the people move.

In Copenhagen, plans were being formed to reverse Denmark's bold plans for disarmament. In Vienna fear was expressed that the Government would be unable to broaden its base by winning more popular support. Other headlines read, "South America Apprehensive Lest Chaco War Split East and West," "Japan Will Seize Road, Soviet Fears," "Fear Rules Reich."

Indeed, one who wished might conclude that fear ruled the world. Certainly many who sought their welfare only in material riches or placed their reliance on fallible human devices might draw such conclusions. Surely the fears of others who have experienced man's inhumanity to man or who believe themselves betrayed by a devious divinity of their own devising can be understood. Yet the news was not lacking in threads of hope. And some of them are bright and strong.

Probably the one most widely welcomed is the hope of better business in many nations. In Washington the Foreign Policy Association released results of a survey which shows improved economic conditions in Great Britain, France, Japan, Germany and Australia and "a certain consistency in the pattern of recovery that suggests the operation of similar forces." The Federal Reserve Board added the information that the decline in commercial loans appears to have been checked in several countries. For the United States both labor and industrial leaders forecast improvement.

High hopes also center on the plans launched during the week for a \$2,000,000,000 federal-aid housing project. Government also was making progress in helping the unemployed to help themselves by making—in what may be called relief factories—needed articles for their own use; 300,000 are expected to find work in this way. Estimates that American farm income for 1934 would be \$1,000,000,000 higher than last year despite the drought were linked with reports of rain over many districts.

The splendid attitude of the people in combating the drought, either by individual ingenuity or community cooperation, further lightened the picture. And such enterprises as the descent of Dr. Beebe's bathysphere and the ascent of the Belgian balloon into the stratosphere and its safe landing in Yugoslavia were prominent among the hopeful efforts of men to widen their knowledge and conquer their fears by exploring natural science. In the political realm the withdrawal of American marines from Haiti was an outstanding expression of confidence.

In some of these instances hope was merely one end of the pendulum swing of fluctuating fear. In others it was almost equally fatalistic. Some efforts were no more than the blind struggles of men who knew nothing to do but struggle. Others betray a dim faith in an ultimate if not a present Providence, recognizing, unconsciously perhaps, that constructive endeavor has the support of fundamental forces. And here and there may be discerned an assurance which rests on actual understanding of the perfect Love which casteth out fear.

Conserving to Kill

WHERE is the snag in present day wild life conservation? More than 5,000,000 acres of new refuge land for wild creatures have been opened in the United States in the last year as part of the "New Deal" for forest folk. Several millions of dollars have been spent in organizing a new division of conservation under the Department of Agriculture, in making a national biological survey, and in providing cover and feeding ground for all types of game. Submarginal land is reverting to its original owners, the beasts of the field. The "More Game Birds Foundation" has for its motto "a duck in every puddle," and there are well over 200 similar organiza-

tions in the United States at least theoretically working for "conservation."

Yet what are the most recent reports? "More than 7,000,000 sportsmen duly licensed by public authority; \$310,000,000 spent annually for hunting equipment; sale of pump guns and repeating rifles greatly increased; in five leading game states during the last decade, 40 per cent of the deer destroyed, 70 per cent of the small game mammals, 50 per cent of the quail and four-fifths of the possum, etc.; several species of birds and mammals extinct or nearly so; only 2 per cent of the birds and animals formerly inhabiting North America now remain." Contrast this with the comparatively puny efforts of nature lovers to protect those over whom all mankind has been given dominion by divine decree.

The solution is simple. Any schoolboy with the facts before him could lay his finger on the trouble in an instant. The "sportsman's" cry of "wolf" or falsetto echo "save our wild life," wouldn't fool him. The only right answer to such "shot-gun conservation" as is practiced today, is to stop shooting.

Gun makers are naturally anxious to preserve game—but only for killing purposes. If the game disappeared entirely, their business would be diminished. Consequently they have funds for backing conservation movements, even surveys, but let any organization advocate abstinence from shooting, and munition dealers withdraw their support.

The fact is that destruction has gone too far already. Even the shortest open season is too long. Hindsight has characterized conservation methods so far, but must wild life be entirely destroyed before organized treachery or deceitful kindness is abolished in favor of total abstinence?

Ja!

GERMANY has obeyed. Forty-three millions of her people have gone to the polls—89 per cent of them to approve the *fait accompli* of dictatorship. In consequence, Herr Adolf Hitler now draws about himself the formal sanction of public ceremony for his assumption of the powers of the Presidency. He has become the supreme autocrat of the modern world.

The technical statistics are of less significance than the circumstances under which the "plebiscite" was carried out. Propaganda of almost record proportions supported the official case. There was no opposition. The vote was merely for the Chancellor or against him. The polling booths were completely supervised by sympathizers of the National Socialist Party. It was openly stated that a negative vote was tantamount to treason. And since June 30 the deserts of treason have been abundantly clear.

For foreign political reasons, the Reichs Government seeks to present the balloted approval of Herr Hitler's Chancellor-Pridency as evidence of domestic unity. It has rather succeeded in offering an added evidence of the extent to which regimentation prevails in Germany today. In the midst of vigorous opposition from a large portion of German Protestants and with grave differences between the régime and the Roman Catholic Church, it is difficult to believe that the 10 per cent which voted against Herr Hitler constitutes the total opposition. Moreover, former political opponents are still unappeased, racial differences are still aggravated. Revolt within the governing party's own ranks has only lately led to purging. Economic hardship continues to increase the temper of unrest. Certainly all of these elements are not articulated in the "unanimity" of Sunday's polling.

The fact that the opposition was double that of last November's plebiscite, however, reflects in some measure the increasing opposition which National Socialism faces. There is no gainsaying Dr. Führer's personal following. And there are many who favor the present Government because they see no alternative save chaos. Yet by no charity of interpretation can this latest "plebiscite" be taken as an open expression of the feelings of the German people. It indicates, rather, the deep waters through which they are passing and the tremendous distance which must be traversed before they again command freedom of thought and the rights of political conscience.

Puzzles at the Polls

THAT lofty political conclusions tend to be Humpty-Dumptys is already evident in the coming Maine elections, upon which the whole United States is focusing a too-eager attention. The selfsame voters seem about to:

- (1) Reflect a Democratic Governor;
- (2) Reflect a Republican Senator;
- (3) Reflect one Democratic Congressman;
- (4) Reflect one Republican Congressman;
- (5) Elect one new Republican Congressman.

Each candidate, if things turn out this way, will receive votes entirely on his own personal qualifications, and not at all because of support or opposition to the New Deal.

Yet what imposing conclusions will wisecracks of both parties attach to these tangled results!

The Casual Day

Pegasus Pauses

To a Tiger
Greetings to thee, Tiger Cat,
Growing now so sleek and fat!
You were once in form and quiet,
Have you lately changed your diet?
Is the air of New York City
Now agreeing with you, Kitty?
Mayors come and mayors go,
Bringing plums or bringing woe,
But regardless, cunning Feline,
For the trough you make a bee-line,
And though missiles hurl about you,
Though reformers seek to flout you,
You but curl up in the sun
Till the violence is done.
Then above the city's whirling
Rises your familiar purring.
Greetings to thee, Tiger Cat,
Safe on Mr. Farley's mat!

Z. L. B.

The leader of a cult in Zion, Ill., has predicted that the end of the world will come "any time after 6 a. m. Sept. 10." That gives the occurrence a long time in which to make good his prediction. Many persons have been willing to predict the end of the world. But no one, so far as we know, has been bold enough to predict the end of such predictions.

THE CASUAL WEEK

At last the "leathernecks" depart and henceforth Haiti's for the Haitians. Thus Uncle Sam performs his part respecting rights of smaller nations. It looks as if the NRA is going to turn a bit more plastic. To many General Johnson's way of codifying seems too drastic. With joy the outside world gets word that after plans complete and thorough the rescuers find Admiral Byrd quite safe within his icy burrow. A rise in food costs caused by drought is something many homes are fearing as Washington prepares to rout the slightest trace of profiteering. The experts say next winter snow and icy blasts will grip the nation. But here's what we'd much rather know: will rain upset next week's vacation? P. W.

That "Road Fellowship League" which is promoting highway safety in England might transfer its efforts to the United States on any sunny Sunday as the "Road Fellowship League." There are two types of drivers that ought to be made compulsory members: One will run almost any speed risk because he can't bear to follow anybody; the other won't risk any speed no matter how many are following him.

According to United-States-Champion-Corn-Husker Sherman E. Henriksen of Lancaster County, Nebraska, whose supply of corn to practice on has been impaired by the drought, "A fellow needs to get out and pick a few hundred bushels to limber up his fingers." That all depends on the fellow, Mr. Henriksen. Our fingers are not so stiff as that. C. W. M.

Mr. Sinclair's Candidacy

Several interesting letters have been received commenting upon our Washington correspondent's descriptions of the California political situation.

The president of the Sinclair for Governor Club of Santa Monica, Calif., writes:

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
In that we are confronting a very serious issue in our State, it behooves us to deal with it seriously and gravely and not with ambiguous qualifying innuendo that subtly conveys a perversion of the fundamental truths that are proposed to be tested.

Mr. Upton Sinclair has presented the State of California with a plan formulated in a book, "I, Governor of California and How I Ended Poverty." To lay emphasis upon Mr. Sinclair's former affiliations with Socialism by the rhetoric of repetition is to divert from the real and only issue presented: To End Poverty in California. This is in accord with the present political practice of the professional politicians.

It is every citizen's prerogative to affiliate himself with the party of his choice and to bring about the purposes desired. This Mr. Sinclair has done, as have many thousands before and since, in changing their political affiliations.

When, therefore, Mr. Canham comments: "If Upton Sinclair is a Democrat, then Carter Glass is the Ras of Abyssinia," he postulates a similarity that does not exist—except as it might affirm a fallacy. He, the writer, certainly has no warrant for the statement: "Seemingly the political horizon and observing Mr. Franklin D. Roosevelt upon it, he put himself down as a Democrat."

Further, the misrepresentation proceeds: "He immediately wrote a book to sell for money," modestly called *Epic*—carrying the implication of sordid seeking of profits, whereas the truth is that the proceeds from the booklet go not to Mr. Sinclair but to the campaign fund, and that is the chief means of financing his campaign. And then the weapon of ridicule or burlesque making a parody of a proposition offered to redeem the impoverished, and to which the man Sinclair is religiously dedicated; referring here to the whole paragraph making sport and mockery of the plan to end misery and poverty, beginning: "More he promised the down-trodden . . . etc."

There is no warrant to connect Mr. Sinclair and his *Epic* Program with the Utopian Society, a secret economic social group "with aims closely parallel to those of Mr. Sinclair." GEORGE L. SCHREIBER

For Intelligent Legislation

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
Upton Sinclair was asked, urged, begged to accept the leadership of this great *Epic* (truly *Epic*) Movement because of his lifelong devotion to Social Justice, because of his comprehensive knowledge of the conditions which have caused our present dilemma, and the same ways and means by which we can be rescued from it; because of his personal integrity and his unstained honor, which obtains in spite of the vilifications of a press owned and controlled by the money power of a wealth-controlled nation; because his aim is and always has been to win the people's cause through intelligent legislation. "I, Governor of California" is the textbook

Kilts Crosses the Channel

TRUNKS had been carried from the house. Men had come to do up the furniture in sheathings of padded paper and then remove it. The housekeeper had gone from room to room giving orders. But in the midst of the confusion—the paper, excelsior, and people—Kilts had remained calm.

Ordinarily when signs of travel presented themselves, he retired to his bed in silence significant of disapproval. He had no liking for those things his master did which did not include him. But this move was different. Kilts had sensed that from the first. So he sat in the passage on a pile of rugs and quietly did his nails, licking one forepaw, then another, sinking his tongue between his toes and drawing it lingeringly over the fur. Wherever tomorrow might lead, his nails would be respectable.

At Dover the next day Kilts pattered onto a Channel steamer. "Leaving England for good, are you, sir?" someone asked the master. Kilts raced over the deck, the feel of a salt wind in his whiskers, new smells crying to him. Soon he felt a curious motion under his feet, the world he stood upon had taken to moving. Laying his ears back and bracing himself, he barked wistfully. A hand reached down and stroked behind his ears; the touch assured him, but trust was still wary. Then his master bent down and picked him up. Holding him in his arms, he pointed shoreward. "The white cliffs of Dover, Kilts,—that's your last view of England, old man."

Was there a catch in the beloved voice? Kilts looked up and read in his master's eyes what no words could repeat. Where they were going Kilts knew not, nor why; of one thing only was he sure—his master was alone and might need him. A warm, pink tongue caressed the broad back of a hand, then, squirming, Kilts struggled to be free.

At Calais, Kilts pattered onto another dock, then stopped. Certainly this was no place he knew. Strange smells whirled around him. Unmeaning words filled the air. Kilts trembled, his tail drooped. At the train, in consultation with an official, it was a question of Kilts's riding in the luggage van or a wicker carrier if in the compartment. The master remonstrated, Kilts had always ridden with him. The Frenchman shrugged, in England, yes, but to do something so unusual in France would require consent from the other passengers. Loquaciously, it was given and Kilts followed his master into the compartment. "Les Anglais! les Anglais!" the official muttered.

Kilts looked up and read in his master's eyes what no words could repeat. Where they were going Kilts knew not, nor why; of one thing only was he sure—his master was alone and might need him. A warm, pink tongue caressed the broad back of a hand, then, squirming, Kilts struggled to be free.

Upton Sinclair and California Politics

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

which he prepared and published for the information, acceptance, or rejection of the voters of California. Therein he clearly states his platform and the ways and means he proposes to take in carrying it out. It has been and is being sold as a guidebook for the campaign, and the income from it, if there is any after the printing bills are paid, goes toward the expenses of the *Epic* Activity. N. B.—The profit does not go to Upton Sinclair as his press enemies would have the public believe.

All honor to a man who dares to break all rules of political campaigning, who dares to align himself as a Democrat when the Democratic Party becomes an articulate organ for the needy masses as it has under the Roosevelt Administration; who dares to venture on a campaign without the money backing of those who "give vastly" in order to "get vastly" in the good old getting time; who dares to print his program months ahead of the primaries and, being unable to get his platform before the voters by means of the press, is able to put it out independently and to find people eager enough to pay for it. Yes! Campaign literature bought by those who have pennies to buy it and given to those who haven't; studied by eager, intelligent groups all over the State; the work of the campaign carried on by men and women who give lovingly and loyalty of their time and talents without remuneration!

M. ALICE B. WAITZ
Cleveland Heights, Ohio.

Plan Reads Good

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
I had been hoping the Monitor would give us an article on Mr. Sinclair's *Epic* plan. Much as I have enjoyed Mr. Canham's writings, I was quite disappointed, and think he might have given the plan a better send-off. The plan certainly reads good and if it only half comes true will be a fine thing and might be a good incentive to the whole nation—yes, world. I am not a Socialist, never voted for one and supposed I never should, but I would like to see this plan given a fair opportunity. We can always recall and go back to this admirable way of taxation. So many of us would be very thankful for a \$50 monthly income.

Mrs. M. J. HARDING
Atascadero, Calif.

Spirit of Helpfulness

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
I want to express our appreciation for Mr. Canham's articles on our city, county, and state. The State is happy over the prospects of Mr. Sinclair's election as Governor. The extreme depression is bringing a new spirit in government, glad to help rather than to take away, we can see what blessing will come to all people. Upton Sinclair has that spirit and disposition.

A. S. BALDWIN
Los Angeles.

Headlines Protested

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:
I admire the Monitor's enterprise in sending Erwin D. Canham cross-country to do for us what Mr. Chamberlin did for Russia. He has revealed things that have been secret from the foundation of the Associated Press. I enjoyed the article in the issue of Aug. 3 but I must again protest against the headlines:

The Wide Horizon
World Views and Reviews

Soviet Executive: New Model

By Demaree Bass
Moscow Correspondent of
The Christian Science Monitor

Moscow
"SECOND only to Stalin" was the description recently given by a Russian Communist of Mr. Sergo Ordjonikidze, Soviet Commissar of Heavy Industry, whose rise to power in the Soviet Union has followed a steadily ascending curve since the introduction of the first Five-Year Plan. Rapid industrialization of Russia has demanded executives on the "capitalist" model and Mr. Ordjonikidze has proved the most adaptable of the "Old Bolsheviks" in this new rôle. Gradually he has assumed supreme command of one of the greatest industrial empires in history, controlling under his single management the coal, iron, copper and aluminum mines, the steel mills, the locomotive, motorcar and tractor plants, the airplane and munitions factories which serve 165,000,000 people and cover one-seventh of the earth's surface.

Any "capitalist" corporation executive might well be proud of the report Mr. Ordjonikidze made for the first six months of this year. He revealed that his Commissariat turned out 44,000,000 tons of coal, 9,430,000 tons of iron ore, 4,910,000 tons of pig iron, 5,834,000 tons of aluminum. The Commissariat's steel mills produced 4,791,000 tons, its factories built 552 locomotives, 12,605 freight-cars, 23,438 motortrucks, 7662 passenger motorcars, 41,689 tractors. The gross gain in output over the same period in 1933 was 28 per cent, while the average production per worker increased by 16.5 per cent and labor costs were cut by 5.5 per cent.

It is significant of the present phase of Soviet evolution that this Soviet executive's report should stress above everything else increase in labor productivity and reduction in labor costs. Apparently it is not considered necessary to emphasize at present a corresponding increase in real wages and living conditions for workers, although these, too, are a part of the "plan." Mr. Ordjonikidze is more fortunate than the heads of great corporations in "capitalist" countries. He does not need to report any costly strikes during the period under review, or any wage disputes, although he probably would not deny that there is dissatisfaction among many workers.

How has Mr. Ordjonikidze gained so much prestige in Soviet Russia while other "Old Bolsheviks" have been gradually slipping from public view? The answer to this question provides some notion of present Soviet trends. While his revolutionary ardor is unquestioned, Mr. Ordjonikidze is not a fanatic. He discovered earlier than many of his nine associates on the all-powerful Political Bureau which rules Russia that machines cannot be substituted for intelligence, and that executive capacity does not emerge fully developed from an untrained proletariat. More than any other leading Communist, Mr. Ordjonikidze has enlisted the whole-hearted cooperation of scores of non-Communist specialists.

At the head of dozens of departments in the wide-flung industrial empire which Mr. Ordjonikidze directs, there stand today men whose names were well-known in Old Russia. After the Revolution many of them were persecuted, and some served terms in political prisons. Today they hold honorable posts in Soviet Russia's growing industry, and their executive ability has helped to make heavy industries thrive while other branches of Soviet economy have followed a blundering and uncertain course. In more than one instance, Mr. Ordjonikidze took such men directly from political prisons and assigned them to responsible posts.

During a period when Communist fanatics were convinced that terroristic methods were necessary to drive Russians to work for socialized industry, Mr. Ordjonikidze has steadfastly contended that persuasion and humane treatment could attain the same ends more quickly and smoothly. As a result, he has made a wider use of "bourgeois" executives than any other Soviet Commissar. He has promoted such men more rapidly, and is given a large measure of credit for the recent reorganization which put non-Communist specialists on an almost equal footing with their Communist associates.

Two men on the Political Bureau are regarded by the Russian public as responsible for the relaxation in terrorism and more considerate treatment of all the people which characterizes Soviet life today. They are Mr. Ordjonikidze and Mr. Lazar Kaganovitch. The latter has received increased powers this year as chairman of the reorganized Party Control Commission with its wide powers of supervision.

It is significant that these two men, who are regarded by the Russian "man in the street" as his advocates in high places, are admittedly second in power and prestige today only to Mr. Joseph Stalin himself. The Russians say that Mr. Stalin plays the rôle of a judge, listening to the advocates of one policy and another and making the final decision. They feel that these two men have battled for years in favor of moderation as opposed to fanatical ruthlessness, and that they have won a splendid victory.

[Why are there "public enemies"? And how correct conditions that encourage them? Some light on these questions will be found in *The Wide Horizon* tomorrow.]